

NELSON'S Second French Reader

By Professor RITCHIE, D.Litt., and
JAMES M. MOORE, M.A.

With Numerous Illustrations by HENRI MORIN

EXTRACTS FROM AUTHORS' PREFACE

THE aim of this book is to foster reading ability at an early stage—to give pupils in their second or third year of French the power of reading French with some ease and pleasure.

For achieving that aim we rely on limitation and selection of language material, interest of subject matter, and pictorial illustration.

The passages are chosen firstly because the language material they contain is in great part identical with that treated in "Nelson's French Course," secondly because their subject matter is attractive. . . .

These passages are printed in order of difficulty. They are numerous enough to allow considerable choice and varied enough to suit most tastes, including that which likes modern fact as much as past fiction, the twentieth century better than any other. And they have been, wherever possible, interpreted by a French artist.

The "Second French Reader" is the natural complement of the "Second French Course." If we may take a simile from botany—in a Course the learner is doing laboratory work; here he is doing field work, going for a ramble in the country, seeing flowers and plants in their environment, words in their context. The words that he comes across need not all be *learned*. It is often sufficient for reading purposes if their meaning is suggested by their context, and if they can afterwards be *recognised* when they recur.

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS, LTD

NELSON'S SECOND FRENCH COURSE

AN INTRODUCTION TO WRITTEN FRENCH
WITH ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

BY

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PREFACE

THE aim of this "Second Course" is to enable pupils to increase the oral proficiency they have acquired from the "First French Course," and to bring them to the point at which they can read ordinary French.

The method adopted is a further application of the principles followed in the "*First French Course*."

It gave only the most elementary and the most essential facts of French, the bare bones as it were. It supplied material for oral work in profusion, by means of pictures, really interesting, really French, and drawn for the sole purpose of suggesting, on the ordinary everyday vocabulary, innumerable questions of which only a few specimens were given in the book because questions when they are printed cease to be oral. It was in fact a frame-work within which all teachers could employ their own methods and yet arrive at the same stage by the end of the book.

In the "*Second French Course*" our aim becomes that of teaching vocabulary for reading as well as for conversation, and of supplying the remaining facts of grammar and syntax which are required for the comprehension of French.

For teaching vocabulary we rely again upon pictures and word-lists. In the pictures, which show varied and characteristic scenes of French life and are the best available substitute for a visit to France, the pupil will see the object or the action at the same time as he

learns its French name—which is perhaps the main advantage of the Direct Method. In the word-lists at the end of each Lesson he will find the essential *new* words (*i.e.* those not already given in the “First French Course”) collected as they occur. Many more words are added in the “A” lists. They are not essential and are intended to give pupils blessed with a good verbal memory full scope for extending their French vocabulary in a congenial subject, be it Churches or Motor-cycles. All words used, the old and the new (except those in the “A” Lessons), are incorporated in the Vocabulary at the end of the volume and given in phonetic script.

For teaching Grammar and Syntax (which here include the forms and constructions of the Regular and all the common Irregular Verbs) we retain our faith in plain clear statement of rules and in the use of Sentences to demonstrate them. These Sentences are intended to focus the pupil's attention on definite forms and usages. For that reason they are kept free from difficulties of vocabulary and contain in fact comparatively few new words. It seems to us sound pedagogy to deal only with the matter on hand, which is here not vocabulary but grammar and syntax.

Since many teachers now look askance at “Sentences” it may be well to explain the reasons for our faith in them as a means of instruction at the early stages. French Sentences evidently require no defence. We find them in honoured use in the most extreme “Oral” books, though they are open to the old objections as disconnected and devoid of interest in subject matter. English Sentences have a utility of their own. They are not to be lightly dispensed with on the plea of avoiding the use of English—only for a little longer, because before the First School Certificate stage it be-

comes unavoidable. They allow us to treat the facts of language in a methodical and orderly manner, and illustrate every rule at its proper place,—to which a pupil who is afterwards found to be weak on a given construction can be referred with more precision than we have found in any "Oral" book yet printed. Provided only that they are natural sentences, such as everyone may have to use who uses French, they are valuable in themselves. Our experience is that they teach much more French than the cumbrous devices which so often take their place.

This book is not a Reader. It is an Introduction to Written French. The simplified reading-material suitable at this stage is given in a separate book, the "Second French Reader," in which the verbal forms, and, so far as possible, the words, are restricted to those contained in the present Course.

These First and Second Courses, which may be supplemented in the corresponding Readers, are intended for use in the first three years of French. They are completed by a Third Course treating fully points which are only touched on here, and giving all the French grammar that any one need know.

Theorists are apt to forget that the final test of every method is its results. These we confidently leave to practical experience.

R.L.G.R.
J.M.M.

THE need felt by some teachers for supplementary sentence-material has been met by the addition of two sets of Exercises at the end of the book. They are so arranged that they may be taken after the Lessons they cover, and, while bearing on the grammar of those Lessons, they are progressive in character. The first set comprises sentences of graded difficulty, and utilizes words given in the Lessons, together with a few additional words which will be found in the General Vocabulary. The second set is based on the *A* Lessons, and words required in it must be looked for there and not in the General Vocabulary.

We are much indebted to Mr. Edmund B. Crampton, Senior French Master, Boys' Secondary School, Raikes Parade, Blackpool, for valuable help and suggestions.

R.L.G.R.

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NELSON'S SECOND FRENCH COURSE

LESSON I

The Simple Tenses of the Indicative : the Past Historic of verbs in -er.

The French verb has in the Indicative five Simple tenses and five corresponding Compound tenses, *i.e.* tenses formed with the auxiliary verb **avoir** or **être**.

The five Simple tenses are :

Present	<i>e.g.</i> je donne (don), I give.
Imperfect	je donnais (donne), I was giving, used to give.
Past Historic	je donnai (done), I gave.
Future	je donnerai (donne), I shall give.
Future in the Past	je donnerais (donne), I should give.

In Part I. we treated the forms and the use of three of these tenses, the Present, Imperfect, and Future.

We now proceed to the Past Historic and the Future in the Past.

The Past Historic is sometimes called the "Past Definite" or the "Preterite." The first name is the better. It reminds us that this tense is used only in *historic* or *narrative* style, never in conversation. In any passage the verbs in the Past Historic give us the successive actions in the story. This can be shown by a simple experiment which you can make for yourself. Choose a piece of narrative in the "Second French Reader" or any similar book, and note down all the verbs in the Past Historic, then close the book and try to tell the story from these verbs. You will find that you have all the events that carry forward the action, but that descriptions are wanting. They usually have the verb in the Imperfect.

Verbs in -er have the following termination in the Past Historic: -ai (e), -as (a), -a (a), -âmes (am), -âtes (at), -èrent (eir), *c.g.*

je donnai, I gave, etc.

tu donnas.

il donna.

nous donnâmes.

vous donnâtes.

ils donnèrent.

je me couchai, I lay down, etc.

tu te couchas.

il se coucha.

nous nous couchâmes.

vous vous couchâtes.

ils se couchèrent.

VOCABULARY

la cloche, bell (large).

sonner, to ring.

le sonneur, the bell-ringer.

le coin (kwê), corner; — **du feu**, fireside

le vieillard (vjɛja:r), old man.

le perron, (outside) flight of stairs

la place, square.

la vaisselle, crockery, dishes.

la T.S.F., wireless.

aider, to help.

aller trouver, to go for.
apporter, to bring.
demeurer, to stay, live.
écouter, to listen to.
envoyer (ävwaje), to send

frapper, to strike, knock.
monter dans, to get into (a vehicle).
alors (alör), then.
puis (puj), after that, then.

EXERCISE I

(A) Ce matin-là Louise se leva à cinq heures et demie. Elle donna à manger aux poules et aux cochons. • Alors sa mère l'envoya acheter un pain chez le boulangier. A sept heures toute la famille déjeuna dans la cuisine. Puis Louise aida sa mère dans la maison. Elle lava la vaisselle et balaya les chambres. A huit heures et demie le facteur arriva. Il apporta quatre lettres, trois pour le fermier et une pour Louise.

(B) J'allai trouver le sonneur de cloches qui demeurait au coin de la petite place. Je frappai à la porte de sa maison et j'y entrai. Je trouvai le vieillard assis au coin du feu. Il se leva et m'accompagna à l'église. Nous traversâmes la place, montâmes le perron et entrâmes dans l'église.

(C) The train arrived at Étaples at half-past six. My brother was waiting for me at the station. We got into his car and went to his house. After dinner we went to the drawing-room and listened to the wireless.

(D) *Rewrite (B) with the subject Jean.*

LESSON II

The Past Historic of verbs ending in *-ir* and *-re*.

Regular verbs in *-ir* and *-re* and most of the irregular verbs have the Past Historic in *-is*, and the tense endings are :

-is (i), *-is* (i), *-it* (i), *-îmes* (im), *-îtes* (it), *-irent* (ir),
e.g.

je finis, I finished, etc.	je vendis, I sold, etc.
tu finis.	tu vendis.
il finit.	il vendit.
nous finîmes.	nous vendîmes.
vous finîtes.	vous vendîtes.
ils finirent.	ils vendirent.
je partis, I set off, etc.	je fis, I made, etc.
tu partis.	tu fis.
il partit.	il fit.
nous partîmes.	nous fîmes.
vous partîtes.	vous fîtes.
ils partirent.	ils firent.

VOCABULARY

un aubergiste (obergist), inn-keeper.	cacher (kaʃe), to hide.
le cocher (koʃe), coachman.	causer (koze), to chat, talk.
un hôte (o:t), host, guest.	descendre, to put up (at an inn).
la diligence (diliʒɑ:s), stage-coach.	monter (<i>trans.</i>), to take up.
une horloge (ɔrlɔ:ʒ), clock.	serrer (sere), to clasp, shake (hands).
une paire (pe:r), pair.	se tenir, to stand.
bientôt (bjêto), soon.	jusqu'à (ʒyska), till, up to.
un peu (pø), a little.	faire le tour de, to go round.

EXERCISE II

(A) La diligence arriva à Orléans à sept heures moins le quart. Je descendis au Cheval Blanc. Mon ami l'aubergiste se tenait à la porte. Il me serra la main, dit bonsoir au cocher et rentra dans sa cuisine. On me montra ma chambre ; le garçon monta mes bagages et m'apporta de l'eau chaude. A sept heures je descendis à la salle à manger où un bon repas m'attendait. Après dîner je causai un peu avec mon hôte et à dix heures je me couchai.

(B) A huit heures les trois amis descendirent au petit port. Ils firent le tour des quais et parlèrent aux pêcheurs qui fumaient assis sur des boîtes. Puis ils allèrent au bout de la jetée et regardèrent les petits vapeurs qui partaient pour la pêche. Puis ils montèrent sur les falaises. Bientôt la nuit tomba et les phares s'allumèrent. L'horloge de l'église sonna dix heures et ils rentrèrent à l'hôtel.

(C) 1. The three friends left (*partir de*) Paris at twelve o'clock and arrived in London at half-past seven. 2. The farmer sold his horse and bought a pair of oxen. 3. We left (*sortir de*) the house and went down to the harbour. 4. My little sister took my book and hid it in the kitchen. 5. After dinner we went out into the garden. 6. The boat left Marseilles at three o'clock. 7. They waited for us till twelve o'clock. 8. We saw the big steamer which had just arrived.

(D) Rewrite (B) in the 1st Person Plural with the subject nous.

LESSON III

The Past Historic in **-us**.

Some common irregular verbs form the Past Historic in **-us**. The endings are :

-us (ʌ), **-us** (ʌ), **-ut** (ʌ) **-ûmes** (ʌm), **-ûtes** (ʌt),
-urent (ʌn),

e.g. Past Historic of .

avoir , to have	être , to be	lire , to read
j'eus (ʌ) I had,	je fus, I was, etc.	je lus, I read, etc.
tu eus. etc	tu fus.	tu lus.
il eut.	il fut.	il lut.
nous eûmes	nous fûmes.	nous lûmes.
vous eûtes.	vous fûtes.	vous lûtes.
ils eurent	ils furent.	ils lurent

The most common irregular verbs with the Past Historic in **-us** are

boire , to drink	je bus.
connaître , to know	je connus.
courir , to run	je courus.
croire , to believe	je crus.
devoir , to owe	je dus.
mourir , to die	il mourut.
paraître , to appear	je parus.
plaire , to please	je plus.
pleuvoir , to rain	il plut.
pouvoir , to be able	je pus.
recevoir , to receive	je reçus.
savoir , to know	je sus.
vivre , to live	je vecus.
vouloir , to wish	je voulus.

VOCABULARY

le mendiant (mădjă), beggar.	apparaître (apare:tr), to appear, show oneself.
le voleur (volœ:ir), thief, robber	garder (garde), to keep.
le voyageur (vwajazœ:ir), traveller, passenger.	offrir (ôfrir), to offer.
le porte-monnaie (pœrtumœ:ne), purse.	reconnaître (rœkœnœ:tr), to recognize.
la côte (kœt), side, hill	fatigué (fatige), tired, wearied.
la nouvelle (nuvœl), news; recevoir des nouvelles de qqn., to hear from, or about, someone.	avidement (avidmœ), eagerly, greedily.
au-dessus (dœsy) de, above	plus tard (tair), later.
des (dœ) que, as soon as.	enfin (œfœ), at last, finally.
	tout de suite (tœdœsqœt), at once, immediately.

EXERCISE III

(A) 1. Enfin il reçut des nouvelles.
 2. Il lut tout de suite la lettre que le facteur venait d'apporter. 3. J'offris aux mendiants du vin qu'ils burent avidement. 4. Elle ne voulut pas me dire où son frère était allé hier soir. 5. Les chevaux étaient si fatigués que les voyageurs durent descendre de la diligence et monter la côte à pied. 6. Une demi-heure plus tard les gendarmes apparurent à la ferme. 7. Le voleur courut si vite dans le bois qu'ils ne purent pas l'attraper. 8. Dès que je vis la dame, je la reconnus.

(B) 1. They refused (*vouloir*) to give me back my horse. 2. He had (*devoir*) to tell them where he kept his money. 3. At last the moon appeared above the mountain. 4. I recognized the old man as soon as he entered the room. 5. I gave the boys some milk and they drank it at once. 6. The police could not find the thieves who were hiding in the wood. 7. Then I knew why he was going away so soon. 8. When I told them my story, they believed me at once.

LEÇON III (A)

Picture I.

Le marché. The market.

- la place, square ; la place du marché, market-square ;
la place de l'église, church-square.
- la foule, crowd ; le vieillard (vjɛja:r), old man ; la
vieille (vjɛiʃ), old woman ; le jeune homme, young
man ; la jeune femme, young woman ; la jeune fille,
girl ; une femme d'un certain âge, middle-aged
woman ; la bonne, servant ; la gouvernante, house-
keeper.
- les cheveux, hair ; la barbe, beard ; la moustache,
moustache ; chauve, bald.
- le panier, basket ; le sac, bag ; le filet, net-bag.
- le café, cafe (in which refreshments of all kinds are
served) ; une épicerie (episri), grocer's shop ; un
épiciér (episje), grocer ; un débit (debi), retail-shop ;
débit de tabac (taba), tobacconist's ; la remise, shed
(for carts, carriages) ; une enseigne (ãseɪn), sign (of
inn, shop, etc.) ; le propriétaire, owner, proprietor ;
le patron, master, boss ; les clients, customers.
- le toit, roof ; l'ardoise, slate ; la gouttière, gutter (of
roof) ; la tuile (tɥil), tile.
- la fenêtre, window ; la vitre, le carreau, pane ; le volet,
shutter (properly of inside shutter, but the general
term) ; le contrevent (kõtrɛvã), outside (solid) shutter ;
la persienne (persjen), outside (slatted) shutter ;
le rideau, curtain ; la cage, cage ; le serin, canary ;
le chardonneret (ʃardõnrɛ), goldfinch.
- la caisse, box ; un arbuste, shrub ; le pot à fleurs,
flower-pot ; le rameau, la branche, bough, branch.

(In French country towns it is still the custom to hang up on the inn sign a fresh bough when the new wine arrives ; cp. English " Good wine needs no bush," à bon vin point d'enseigne.)

- le banc** (bā), bench ; **attablé**, seated at table ; **la bonne**, waitress ; **le plateau**, tray ; **la bouteille**, bottle ; **la bière**, beer ; **le vin**, wine ; **la limonade**, (aerated) lemonade ; **la citronnade**, lemon squash.
- le tablier**, apron ; **en bras de chemise**, in his shirt sleeves ; **adossé à**, leaning one's back against ; **le bonnet** (bōnē), bonnet.
- la charrette**, cart ; **la bâche**, cover (of waggon), tilt ; **le brancard** (brākar), shaft ; **la capote**, hood (of car).
- la motocyclette**, **la moto**, motor-cycle ; **le moteur**, engine ; **le débrayage**, clutch ; **la bougie**, plug ; **l'essence** (f.), petrol ; **l'huile** (f.), oil ; **un bidon**, can ; **la corne**, **la trompe**, **le klaxon**, horn.
- une église**, church ; **le perron**, (outside stone) stairs ; **le portail** (portaij), (big) door ; **un contrefort**, buttress ; **la nef** (nef), nave ; **le transept** (trāsept), transept ; **le chœur** (kœr), choir ; **le trèfle**, trefoil ; **une fenêtre ogivale** (əʒival), arched window ; **le clocher**, steeple ; **la cloche**, bell ; **la tour**, tower ; **la flèche**, spire ; **la girouette** (ʒirwet), weather-cock, vane ; **le cuivre** (kviʁ), copper, brass ; **doré**, gilt ; **une horloge**, clock (large) ; **le cadran** (kadrā), dial ; **une aiguille** (egij), hand (of clock, watch).
- la boutique**, shop ; **un étal** (etal), butcher's stall ; **le boucher** (buʃe), butcher ; **le bœuf**, beef ; **le mouton**, mutton ; **le veau**, veal ; **une tête de veau**, calf's head ; **le porc** (pɔr), pork ; **le saucisson** (sosisɔ̃), sausage ; **le boudin** (budē), black pudding ; **la balance**, balance ; **un poids** (pwa), weight ; **le prix** (pri), price.
- la volaille** (vɔlaij), poultry ; **le canard**, duck ; **le poulet**,



Le marché.

Le marché.

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chicken ; **soupeser un poulet**, to feel the weight of a chicken.

le platane, plane (tree) ; **le marronnier**, chestnut (tree).
un épagneul (epañœl), spaniel ; **en laisse**, on leash.

Typical Questions.

Où est le patron du café ? décrivez-le.

Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup d'enfants au marché ? Où sont-ils ?

Quelle heure est-il ? Où voit-on l'heure ?

Voyez-vous la jeune femme qui parle à la marchande de volaille ? Qu'est-ce qu'elle fait ? Qu'est-ce qu'elle lui dit ?

Est-ce qu'on voit les cloches de l'église ? Où sont-elles ?

LESSON IV

The Future in the Past.

We are already familiar with the Future tense, and we know that it is used in speaking of what is going to happen in time still to come.

The tense we now have to learn is the Imperfect of the Future or "Future in the Past."

As this tense is frequently used in conditions and suppositions, it is sometimes called the "Conditional." But the name "Future in the Past" is more appropriate, since it reminds us of the real nature of the tense and helps us to use it correctly.

When we compare

If it is fine this evening, we shall go for a sail,
S'il fait beau ce soir, nous ferons une promenade en barque,

with

My brother said that if it was fine this evening
we should go for a sail,

**Mon frère a dit que, s'il faisait beau ce soir, nous
ferions une promenade en barque,**

we see at once that there is nothing more conditional in **ferions** than there is in **ferons**, and that **ferions** is the past form of **ferons**, just as **faisait** is the past form of **fait**.

In other words, **ferons** is future with regard to the present moment; **ferions** *was* future at a certain moment in the past and is therefore a Future in the Past.

The 1st singular of the Future in the Past of every French verb may be found by adding *s* to the 1st singular of the Future, *e.g.* Future, **je porterai**; Future in the Past, **je porterais**. The endings are exactly the same as those of the Imperfect:

-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient.

The reason for this is that the tense was originally formed by adding the imperfect of **avoir** to the Present Infinitive, *e.g.* **porteriez** = **porter-(av)iez**; the **av** disappears as it does in the **porter-(av)ez** of the Future.

Future in the Past of:

vendre, to sell.

aller, to go.

je vendrais, I should,
tu vendrais. would sell,
il vendrait. etc.
nous vendrions.
vous vendriez.
ils vendraient.

j'irais, I should, would go,
tu irais. etc.
il irait.
nous irions.
vous iriez.
ils iraient.

VOCABULARY

le bonbon (bɔ̃bɔ̃), sweet.	débarquer (debarke), to dis-
le cinéma (sinema), cinema,	embark ; land.
picture-house.	louer (lwe), to hire, let.
l'ombre (f.) (ɔ̃bro), shade,	promettre (prometr), to pro-
shadow.	mise.
mûr (myr), ripe.	remporter (rūporte), to carry
facilement (fasilmā), easily.	off, gain, win.
quelquefois (kɛlkəfwā), some-	travailler (travaje), to work.
times	aller chercher , to go for.
goûter (gute), to taste ; to take a light meal in the afternoon ; to take tea.	

EXERCISE IV

(A) 1. (a) Si vous travaillez bien, vous remporterez le prix de français. (b) Mon professeur me disait que, si je travaillais bien, je remporterais facilement le prix de français.

2. (a) S'il pleut demain, nous n'irons pas à la campagne. (b) Nous avons dit à nos cousins que, s'il pleuvait demain, nous n'irions pas à la campagne.

3. (a) Si vous êtes sages, mes enfants, nous louerons un canot après déjeuner. Nous descendrons jusqu'à la petite île, nous y débarquerons et nous goûterons à l'ombre des arbres. (b) Cet été les enfants ont passé leurs vacances dans une villa au bord de la Seine. Quelquefois leur père leur promettait que, s'ils étaient sages, ils feraient une promenade en canot, qu'ils débarqueraient sur une petite île et goûteraient à l'ombre des arbres.

(B) 1. If your cousin worked well, he would easily win the English prize. 2. The farmer's son told me that he would bring the apples to-morrow morning.

3. Why did you tell them that you would lend them your old bicycle? 4. The girl answered that she would be at the station at a quarter to six. 5. If it rained we could go to the cinema. 6. Your cousin told us that he would give us some fish if he caught any.

(C) *Put into the Indirect form depending on il dit = he said:* 1. S'il fait chaud demain matin, nous nous baignerons à sept heures et demie. 2. Si les poires sont mûres, nous vous en apporterons samedi prochain. 3. S'il fait froid dans ma chambre, j'allumerai du feu tout de suite. 4. Si tu es sage, je t'apporterai des bonbons. 5. Si nos cousins arrivent demain, nous irons les chercher à la gare. 6. Si nous trouvons de belles pêches au marché nous en rapporterons un kilo.

LESSON V

Some notes on the Simple Tenses.

In vivid narrative style, the Present Tense is often used for a past, and it is then called the Historic Present: *e.g. nous arrivons à la maison, nous frappons à la porte*, we arrive at the house, knock at the door; *arrivons* and *frappons* thus take the place of *arrivâmes*, *frappâmes*, arrived, knocked.

When used with the preposition *depuis*, the French present is usually equivalent to an English perfect, *e.g. nous apprenons le français depuis dix-huit mois*, we have been learning French for eighteen months; *il est à Londres depuis huit jours*, he has been in London for a week.

In similar cases the Imperfect in French is usually equivalent to a Pluperfect in English, *e.g. il m'a dit*

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qu'il était à Londres depuis huit jours, he told me that he had been in London for a week.

It is important to notice that in such sentences the action of the verb is still being continued. The verb indicates that we are *still* learning French, that he is (or was) *still* in London.

In adverbial clauses of time French often requires a Future where English uses a Present, *e.g.* when you see him, tell him . . . , **quand vous le verrez, dites-lui . . .**; when I come back, I shall bring you a book, **quand je reviendrai, je vous apporterai un livre.**

In past time this Future naturally becomes a Future in the Past, *e.g.* **Il nous a promis que quand il reviendrait, il nous apporterait un livre.**

VOCABULARY

un autocar (otokair), motor coach, charabanc.	une quinzaine (kēzen) de jours , fortnight.
le départ (depar), departure, sailing.	aussitôt (osito) que , as soon as.
la place (plas), place, seat.	depuis (dèpu), since.
la foire (fwair), fair.	combien de temps ? how long ?
le latin (latê), Latin.	jusqu'ici (ʒvskisi), till now
la Comédie-Française , see p. 110.	retenir , to book, to reserve
	écrit , <i>p.p.</i> of <i>écrire</i> , to write.

EXERCISE V

(A) 1. Nous sommes à la plage depuis une quinzaine de jours. 2. Aussitôt que l'autocar arrivera, nous retiendrons nos places pour demain. 3. Savez-vous depuis combien de temps elle apprend le français ?—Elle m'a dit qu'elle apprenait cette langue depuis quatre ans. 4. Dès que nos amis arriveront, nous descendrons au port pour voir le départ du paquebot. 5. Je suis à Paris depuis quelques semaines, mais

jusqu'ici je n'ai pas été à la Comédie-Française. 6. Mon frère m'a écrit qu'il était à New-York depuis le 1^{er} janvier.

(B) 1. We have been in London for a week, but we leave for Edinburgh to-morrow. 2. When my friends come, tell them that I am in the garden. 3. Your cousin told us that he had been learning Latin for three years. 4. Your father said that as soon as our cousins arrived he would take us to the fair. 5. We have been waiting for your brother for half an hour. 6. We shall have lunch as soon as mother comes back from the market.

(C) *Replace the Infinitive in these sentences by a suitable form of the same verb:* 1. Aussitôt que nous (*arriver*) nous vous (*dire*) ce que nous avons trouvé. 2. Mon cousin m'a dit qu'il (*être*) à Londres depuis dix jours, mais qu'il (*aller*) partir pour Paris. 3. Depuis combien de temps (*apprendre*) vous le français?—nous l'(*apprendre*) depuis un an et demi. 4. Il a répondu que nous (*voir*) Pierre aussitôt qu'il (*arriver*).

LESSON VI

The Compound Tenses.

The Pluperfect.

The five compound tenses of the Indicative are :

The Perfect	<i>e.g.</i> j'ai donné,	je suis parti.
Pluperfect	j'avais donné,	j'étais parti.
Past Anterior	j'eus donné,	je fus parti.
Future Perfect	j'aurai donné,	je serai parti.
Future Perfect in the Past	j'aurais donné,	je serais parti.

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These compound tenses are formed by adding the past participle of the verb to the simple tenses of **avoir** or **être**. Of these only the Perfect was treated in Part I.

The Pluperfect Tense is conjugated thus :

j'avais donné.	I had given,	j'étais parti.	I had gone, set
tu avais donné.	etc.	tu étais parti.	out, etc.
il avait donné.		il était parti.	
nous avions donné.		nous étions partis.	
vous aviez donné.		vous étiez partis.	
ils avaient donné.		ils étaient partis.	

The Pluperfect describes an action as completed in the past, just as the Perfect describes an action as completed in the present, *e.g.*

J'ai déjà lu ce livre, I have already read this book.

Il me répondit qu'il avait déjà lu ce livre, he answered me that he had already read that book.

Il est arrivé, he has arrived.

Son frère m'a dit qu'il était arrivé, his brother told me that he had arrived.

VOCABULARY

un agneau (apo), lamb.	le roman (rômă), novel.
un garçon d'écurie, stable-boy,	la sole, sole.
ostler	la truite (truît), trout.
le matelot (matlo), sailor.	vieux (vjø), vieille (vjɛɪ), old.
le rapide, express (train).	un peu, a little, shortly.

EXERCISE VI

(A) 1. Le paysan m'a dit qu'il avait vendu tous ses agneaux au marché il y a trois semaines. 2. Les enfants me dirent qu'ils s'étaient promenés en canot dimanche dernier. 3. Le garçon d'écurie m'a dit que

la diligence était arrivée à six heures et quart. 4. Ma tante Jeanne m'a répondu qu'elle avait déjà lu ce roman. 5. Le fermier me montra les bœufs qu'il avait achetés à la foire. 6. Le pêcheur nous a vendu les truites qu'il avait prises.

• (B) 1. The little boy gave us the black kitten he had found in the wood. 2. The children told us (that) their father had left in his car at half-past two. 3. The old fisherman sold them three of the fine soles he had caught. 4. The sailor told me (that) the boat had arrived a little before twelve o'clock. 5. Your sister lent me the novel she had bought in London. 6. When we arrived at the station the express had already left.

(C) Give the direct form of: 1. Il m'a dit qu'il avait acheté ces pêches au marché. 2. Le facteur me répondit qu'il avait donné les lettres à la bonne. 3. Le pêcheur m'a dit qu'il avait pris une douzaine de belles truites hier soir.

Give the indirect form, depending on *il dit*, he said, of: 4. Nous avons donné les bonbons à votre petit frère. 5. Mon petit cousin est allé au marché avec ma mère. 6. Mes sœurs sont parties pour l'école à huit heures et quart.

LESSON VII

The Past Anterior.

This is a second pluperfect tense. It is the Perfect of the Past Historic. Its use will be best explained by one or two examples:

(a) *il trouva mon chien : il me le ramena*, he found my dog : he brought it back to me;

quand il eut trouvé mon chien, il me le ramena, when
 he had found my dog, he brought it back to me.

(b) **mon frère partit : un ami lui téléphona, my brother**
 went off : a friend telephoned to him ;

à peine mon frère fut-il parti qu'un ami lui télé-
phona, hardly had my brother gone off when
 friend telephoned to him.

The Past Anterior is conjugated thus :

j'eus (y) donné,	I had	je fus (fy) parti,	I had
tu eus (y) donné.	given,	tu fus (fy) parti.	gone, set
il eut (y) donné.	etc.	il fut (fy) parti.	out, etc.
nous eûmes (ym) donné.		nous fûmes (fym) partis.	
vous eûtes (yt) donné.		vous fûtes (fyt) partis.	
ils eurent (yir) donné.		ils furent (fyir) partis.	

In employing the Past Anterior, a safe rule is to use it only in subordinate clauses of time introduced by such conjunctions as **lorsque, quand** (when), **dès que, aussitôt que** (as soon as), **à peine . . . que** (hardly . . . when), and when the verb in the principal clause is in the Past Historic.

VOCABULARY

la cachette (kaʃet), hiding-place.	aussitôt (osito), at once ; aussitôt que , as soon as.
la salle d'attente , waiting-room.	à peine (pen), scarcely, hardly
fermer à clef, or à double	(after the conjunction à peine
tour, to lock.	. . . que , the subject and verb
mettre la table, to set the	are inverted).
table.	

EXERCISE VII

(A) 1. Dès que le train fut parti, nous rentrâmes chez nous. 2. Aussitôt qu'ils furent arrivés, ils descendirent au port. 3. Quand il eut dîné, il alla au

théâtre. 4. Dès que mon père eut lu le journal du soir, il sortit dans le jardin. 5. A peine vos cousins furent-ils arrivés qu'ils nous dirent la grande nouvelle. 6. Aussitôt que je fus rentré dans ma chambre, je fermai la porte à double tour.

•(B) 1. As soon as the farmer's sons had bought the horse they returned home. 2. When the little boy had found his cap he set off for school. 3. We disembarked as soon as the steamer had entered the harbour. 4. The ship had hardly left the harbour when a great storm arose. 5. When we had taken our tickets we went into the waiting-room. 6. As soon as the lion had gone into the wood, I came out from my hiding-place.

(C) *From each of these pairs of independent clauses form one sentence containing a main clause and a subordinate adverbial clause:* 1. La bonne trouva mes clefs ; elle me les rendit. 2. Je vis le lion ; je me cachai sous un arbre tombé. 3. Il prit son café ; il sortit dans la rue. 4. Ma mère mit la table ; elle apporta la soupe. 5. L'autocar partit ; nous rentrâmes chez nous. 6. Il but un verre de vin ; il se leva et sortit du café.

LESSON VII (A)

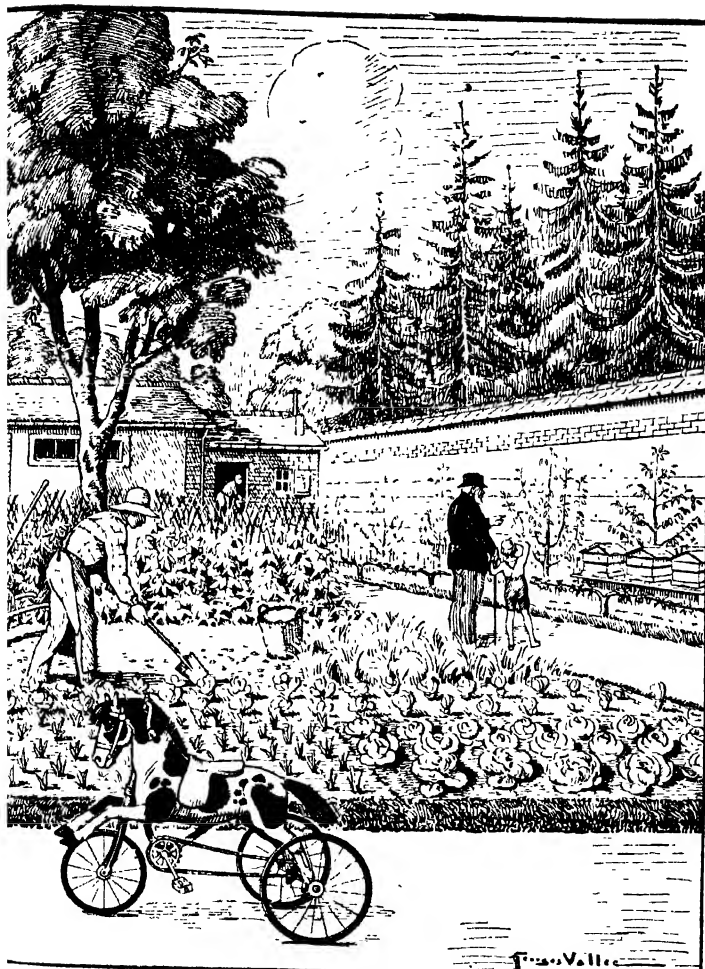
Picture II.

Le jardin.

la maison de campagne, country house ; la villa, villa ;
une allée, (garden) walk ; la bordure, border ; le
buis (bui), box ; le sable, sand, gravel.
le parterre, flower-bed ; le carré, patch (of vegetables) ;
le jardin potager, kitchen-garden.



Le jardin.
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Le jardin.

les légumes (*m.*), vegetables; **le chou**, cabbage; **le chou-fleur**, cauliflower; **la laitue**, lettuce; **la salade**, salad, salad-lettuce; **les petits pois**, green peas; **les *haricots**, French beans; **la tomate**, tomato; **la pomme de terre**, potato; **la carotte**, carrot; **un oignon** (ɔ̃jɔ̃), onion; **l'épinard** (epinair), spinach; **un artichaut**, artichoke.

les fleurs (*f.*), flowers; **le rosier**, rose-bush; **une épine**, thorn; **la rose**, rose; **la pensée** (pâse), pansy; **le bégonia**, begonia; **l'œillet** (œje) (*m.*), carnation; **la giroflée** (ʒirɔfle), wall-flower; **le crocus** (krɔkys), crocus; **la perce-neige**, snowdrop; **la glycine**, wistaria.

cueillir (kœji:r), to pluck; *pres. tense*, je cueille, elle cueille.

le jardinier, gardener; **le jardinage**, gardening; **un outil** (uti), tool; **la bêche**, spade; **la fourche**, fork; **le râteau**, rake; **la brouette**, barrow; **la corbeille** (kɔrbe:j), (round) basket, round flower-bed; **les mauvaises herbes**, weeds.

les arbres fruitiers, fruit-trees; **le pommier**, poirier, **prunier**, **pêcher**, **oranger**, apple-, pear-, plum-, peach-, orange-tree; **en espalier**, trained to a wall; **le verger**, orchard.

la famille; **le grand-père**, l'aïeul (ajœl), **la grand'mère**, l'aïeule, **le père**, **la mère**, **le fils**, **la fille**, **le bébé**, **la bonne**.

les jouets (*m.*), toys; **la balle**, ball; **le seau**, pail; **la pelle**, spade; **le cheval mécanique**, bicycle-horse.

le chat, cat; **(le) minet**, pussy; **caresser**, to pat, caress; **ronronner**, to purr.

le rucher (ryʃe), bee-hives (collective); **la ruche**, hive; **l'abeille** (*f.*), bee; **la guêpe** (gœp), wasp; **la mouche**, fly; **le miel**, honey.

le garage, garage ; le chauffeur ; nettoyer, to clean ;
indiquer, to show.

la voiture d'enfant, perambulator.

la buanderie, wash-house ; la blanchisseuse, washer-
woman ; blanchir le linge, faire la lessive, to wash.

le balcon, balcony ; secouer, to shake.

Typical Questions.

Où est la bonne ? Qu'est-ce qu'elle fait ?

De quoi le petit garçon a-t-il peur ?

Est-ce que le jardinier aime à voir une pelle d'enfant
dans le jardin ?

Aimez-vous les légumes ? Quel est votre légume
préféré ?

En quoi madame met-elle les roses qu'elle cueille ?

Pourquoi cueille-t-elle des roses ?

LESSON VIII

The Future Perfect.

This tense is formed by adding the Past Participle
of the verb to the Future of *avoir* or *être*, *e.g.*

j'aurai donné, I shall have	je serai parti, I shall have
tu auras donné. given,	tu seras parti. gone, set
il aura donné. etc.	il sera parti. out, etc.
nous aurons donné.	nous serons partis.
vous aurez donné.	vous serez partis.
ils auront donné.	ils seront partis.

The Future Perfect is used of an action which will
be complete at some future time, *e.g.*

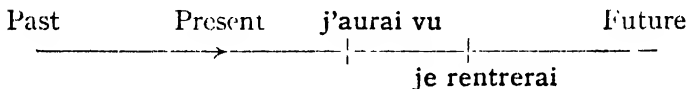
**Demain j'aurai fini ce livre, to-morrow I shall have
finished this book.**

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La semaine prochaine vous serez parti, next week you will have gone.

One striking difference between French and English is that in French the use of the tenses is more exact than in English. For example, we say, "When I *have seen* the fair I shall come home," though it is clear that the seeing of the fair is not complete at the present moment. The French **quand j'aurai vu la foire, je rentrerai** is more exact.

This may be shown in a diagram. A line is drawn to represent time. The present moment is indicated by an arrow-head moving from left to right, which divides all time into Past and Future.



In the sentence we are considering, **je rentrerai** is in the future ; **j'aurai vu** is also in the future, but at a point a little nearer the present moment. The action in **j'aurai vu** is perfect with respect to the action in **je rentrerai**. Therefore the tense used is the Perfect in the Future or Future Perfect.

VOCABULARY

prêter (prête), to lend **bon, nice.**

faire une promenade, to go for a walk.

à cheval, to go for a ride.

à bicyclette, to go for a cycle run.

en auto, to go for a motor run

en voiture, to go for a drive.

en canot, en barque, to go for a row, a sail.

prendre le thé, to take (have) tea.

EXERCISE VIII

(A) 1. Quand nous aurons lu ce roman, nous vous le prêterons. 2. Aussitôt que le bateau sera arrivé, nous verrons nos amis. 3. Dès que nous aurons vendu la vache, nous achèterons deux petits cochons. 4. Les enfants se coucheront dès qu'ils auront fini leur souper. 5. Je reviendrai aussitôt que le bateau sera parti.

(B) 1. As soon as I have finished this letter, I shall take it to the post. 2. When we have found your brother, we shall tell him you have arrived. 3. I shall bring you your keys as soon as I have found them. 4. Your sister will come home from the market as soon as she has bought a nice chicken. 5. When we have had tea we shall go for a row.

(C) *Explain in the manner illustrated in the introduction to this lesson the tenses used in the sentences in section (A).*

LESSON IX

The Future Perfect in the Past.

This tense is formed by adding the past participle of the verb to the Future in the Past of **avoir** or **être**, e.g.

j'aurais porté, I should or would have carried, etc.	je serais parti, I should or would have set out, etc.
tu aurais porté.	tu serais parti.
il aurait porté.	il serait parti.
nous aurions porté.	nous serions partis.
vous auriez porté.	vous seriez partis.
ils auraient porté.	ils seraient partis.

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The Future Perfect in the Past is the past form of the Future Perfect and is substituted for it when the time is changed to the past, thus,

Je reviendrai dès que le bateau *sera* parti, I shall come back as soon as the boat has left,
becomes

Il répondit qu'il reviendrait dès que le bateau *serait* parti, he answered that he would come back as soon as the boat had left.

But this tense is most commonly used in "suppositions," *e.g.*

S'il avait trouvé votre porte-monnaie, il vous l'*aurait* apporté tout de suite, if he had found your purse, he would have brought it to you at once.

VOCABULARY

une motocyclette , une moto, a	la poupée (pupé), doll.
motor-cycle.	maman (mamân), mamma,
d'occasion , second-hand.	mother.
été , <i>p. p. of être</i> , been.	eu , <i>p. p. of avoir</i> , had.
la fraise (frais), strawberry.	

EXERCISE IX

(A) 1. Si nous avions trouvé de belles pêches au marché, nous en aurions acheté. 2. Si nos parents étaient arrivés par le train de onze heures, ils seraient déjà rentrés. 3. Si j'avais eu trois mille francs, j'aurais acheté cette motocyclette. 4. Si nous étions partis à huit heures, nous serions arrivés avant midi. 5. Il m'a promis qu'il rapporterait le livre dès qu'il l'aurait lu. 6. Les fils du fermier lui ont dit qu'ils

rentre^{ra}ient aussitôt qu'ils aur^{ai}ent vendu les deux bœufs.

(B) 1. If it had rained last night, we should have gone to the pictures. 2. If we had had enough money, we should have bought a second-hand motor-cycle. 3. If you had bathed this morning, you would have found the water very cold. 4. If I had not been tired, I should have got up at half-past six. 5. If the children had been good, their mother would have given them some sweets. 6. If he had been hungry, I should have given him some bread and cheese.

(C) *Complete the following sentences:* 1. Si vous aviez cherché dans le jardin vous — — de belles fraises. 2. Si j'avais été riche j' — — cette belle villa. 3. Si nous avions eu soit nous — — un verre de vin blanc. 4. Si ta petite sœur avait été sage, maman lui — — une jolie poupée. 5. Si j'avais eu de belles roses je vous en — —. 6. Si les enfants avaient été fatigués, ils se — — tout de suite.

LESSON X

The Principal Parts of the Verb.

There are five parts of a French verb from which all the others are more or less regularly formed. These are :

the Present Infinitive	<i>e.g.</i> porter.
Present Participle	portant.
Past Participle	porté.
1st Singular Present Indicative	je porte.
1st Singular Past Historic Indicative	je portai.

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The principal parts of **finir** are :

finir, finissant, fini, je finis, je finis,
and of **vendre** :

vendre, vendant, vendu, je vends, je vendsis.

All verbs of which the principal parts are exactly as in one or other of the three types above are called regular verbs; the rest are called irregular. In French, as in other languages, many of the most common verbs are irregular, *e.g.*

venir, to come.

venir, venant, venu, je viens, je vins.

aller, to go.

aller, allant, allé, je vais, j'allai.

In learning an irregular verb we must first commit to memory the principal parts.

The ten tenses of the Indicative are formed from the principal parts as follows. Let us take an easy irregular verb, *e.g.* **sortir**, to go out. The principal parts are :

sortir, sortant, sorti, je sors, je sortis.

We have already given the present tense in Part I. :

je sors.

nous sortons.

tu sors.

vous sortez.

il sort.

ils sortent.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present Participle by changing **-ant** into **-ais**—**sortant, sortais.**

Every French verb has the same endings in the Imperfect :

-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient.

The Past Historic of **sortir** has the termination **-is**, and all Past Histories in **-is** are conjugated thus :

-is, -is, -it, -îmes, -îtes, -irent.

The Future is formed from the Infinitive by adding **-ai**. Every French verb has the same endings in the Future :

-ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez, -ont.

The Future in the Past can always be found by adding **-s** to the 1st Singular of the Future and the endings are always those of the Imperfect : **-ais**, etc.

The Perfect tenses are formed by the Past Participle used with the auxiliary **avoir** (or **être** in the case of certain verbs, of which **sortir** is one).

The ten tenses of **sortir** are thus :

Present	je sors.
Imperfect	je sortais.
Past Historic	je sortis.
Future	je sortirai.
Future in Past	je sortirais.
Perfect	je suis sorti.
Pluperfect	j'étais sorti.
Past Anterior	je fus sorti.
Future Perfect	je serai sorti.
Future Perfect in Past	je serais sorti.

Drill : Give the 3rd Sing. of each of the above tenses.

Give the 1st Plur. of each of the above tenses.

Give the 3rd Plur. of each of the above tenses.

N.B.—**partir** is conjugated in exactly the same way as **sortir**.

Let us now take a rather more difficult irregular verb :

craindre (krɛ̃dr), to fear.

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From the principal parts, **craindre**, **craignant** (krɛ̃ɲɔ̃), **craint** (krɛ̃), **je crains** (krɛ̃), **je craignis** (krɛ̃ɲi), we can at once find the ten tenses :

je crains.	j'ai craint.
je craignais.	j'avais craint.
je craignis.	j'eus craint.
je craindrai (krɛ̃drɛ).	j'aurai craint.
je craindrais (krɛ̃drɛ).	j'aurais craint.

(Since **craindre** is transitive, it must take the auxiliary **avoir**.)

Of these tenses only one offers any difficulty in its conjugation, the Present. It is conjugated thus :

je crains.	nous craignons (krɛ̃ɲɔ̃).
tu crains.	vous craignez (krɛ̃ɲɛ).
il craint.	ils craignent (krɛ̃ɲ).

It will be found in the case of most irregular verbs that the wisest plan is to learn the Present tense by heart.

Drill : taking **craindre** as a model, give the principal parts of : **peindre** (pɛ̃dr), to paint ; **joindre** (ʒwɛ̃dr), to join, and write the 1st Sing. of the ten tenses of the Indicative of these verbs.

Let us now look at a *very* irregular verb, **aller**, to go. The principal parts are :

aller, allant, allé, je vais, j'allai.

These must be committed to memory.

We have already learned that the Future of **aller** is **irai**. This is an irregular Future, since it is not formed from **aller** but comes from the Latin infinitive *ire*, to go.

The tenses of the Indicative are :

je vais.	je suis allé.
j'allais.	j'étais allé.
j'allai.	je fus allé.
j'irai.	je serai allé.
j'irais.	je serais allé.

We can conjugate all the tenses of **aller** according to rule except the Present, which we have already learned in Part I. :

je vais.	nous allons.
tu vas.	vous allez.
il va.	ils vont.



EXERCISE X

1. Give the 3rd Sing. of the ten tenses of **peindre**, to paint.
2. The 1st Plur. of the ten tenses of **aller**, to go.
3. The 3rd Plur. of the ten tenses of **partir**, to go away.
4. Give the French for :

They will go out.	She would have gone out.
He has gone out.	You went out.
We used to go out.	They would go out.

5. Give the French for :

We were fearing.	She fears.
They will fear.	You will have feared.
He would have feared.	We should fear.



La rivière.



La rivière.

LESSON X (A)

Picture III.

La rivière.

le bord, side, bank ; la berge, bank.

la péniche, le chaland, barge ; le marinier, bargec ;
*haler, to tow ; le chemin de *halage, tow-path ; un
remorqueur (rəmərkœr), tug ; remorquer, to tow ; le
canal, canal (*plur.* canaux) ; une écluse, dam, weir,
lock.

le canot (kano), rowing-boat ; une yole (jɔl), light
rowing-boat ; un aviron, oar ; ramer, to row ; le
rameur, oarsman, rower ; le barreur, cox ; la barre,
tiller ; le gouvernail (guvərna:j), helm.

le bac (bak), ferry-boat ; le passeur, ferryman ; passer,
to cross *or* to take across ; traverser, to cross.

pêcher à la ligne, to fish, angle ; le pêcheur à la ligne,
angler ; les engins (*m.*) de pêche, fishing-tackle ; une
canne, rod , un hameçon, hook ; l'appât (*m.*), bait.

un pique-nique, un repas champêtre, picnic ; faire un
—, déjeuner sur l'herbe, to have a picnic ; la nappe,
table-cloth ; un poulet froid, cold chicken ; dépecer,
découper un poulet, to carve a chicken ; une boîte
de sardines, a tin of sardines ; un melon, melon ; un
tire-bouchon, a corkscrew ; tirer, to pull, draw ;
déboucher, ouvrir, to uncork, open.

le saule, willow (tree) ; le hêtre, beech.

s'embarquer, to embark ; faire une promenade en
canot, to go for a row ; louer un canot à l'heure, to
hire a boat by the hour ; location (*f.*) de canots,

boat-hiring; **aborder, accoster**, to put in, come alongside; **le débarcadère**, landing-stage.
une friture = **poisson frit**, fried fish; **la collation**, light meal, snack.
la balançoire (**baläswair**), swing; **les montants** (*m.*), posts; **balancer**, to swing; **la tonnelle**, arbour; **déjeuner sous une tonnelle**, to lunch in an arbour.
un avion *or* **aéroplane**, aeroplane; **un biplan, monoplan**, biplane, monoplane; **un avion postal**, mail plane; **survoler**, to fly over.

Typical Questions.

Décrivez les bateaux que vous voyez sur la rivière.
 Combien de personnes voyez-vous sur la péniche?
 Aimez-vous à faire une promenade en canot?
 Quand vous faites un pique-nique, quelles provisions emportez-vous?

LESSON XI

The Infinitive.

The Infinitive regularly serves as the name of the verb. Thus we speak of the verb **venir**, to come, and not of **je viens**, I come.

The Infinitive is a verbal noun, and can be used as the subject of a verb, *e.g.*

voir, c'est savoir, literally "to see, it is to know," *i.e.* seeing is believing.

But it is much more commonly used as the object, with or without a preposition. Five common verbs taking the Infinitive as an object without a preposition are:

vouloir, pouvoir, savoir, devoir, oser.

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(It is important to note that **vouloir** governs the Infinitive only when the person wishing wishes to do something himself; e.g. I wish to go (Infin.). A sentence like "I wish *you* to go" is not expressed in French by an Infinitive (see p. 103).)

Principal parts of **vouloir, pouvoir, savoir, devoir** :

vouloir, voulant, voulu, je veux, je voulus.

Fut. je voudrai. *Pres.* je veux, tu veux, il veut, nous voulons, vous voulez, ils veulent.

pouvoir, pouvant, pu, je peux or je puis, j'e pus.

Fut. je pourrai. *Pres.* je peux or puis, tu peux, il peut, nous pouvons, vous pouvez, ils peuvent.

savoir, sachant, su, je sais, je sus.

Fut. je saurai. *Imperf.* je savais. *Pres.* je sais, tu sais, il sait, nous savons, vous savez, ils savent.

devoir, devant, dû, je dois, je dus.

Fut. je devrai. *Pres.* je dois, tu dois, il doit, nous devons, vous devez, ils doivent.

Drill : Give 3rd Sing., 1st Plur., 3rd Plur. of the ten tenses of each of these verbs.

VOCABULARY

monter à cheval, à bicyclette,	le cavalier, rider.
to ride a horse, a bicycle	le conducteur, driver.
conduire, to drive.	le plaisir (pléziir), pleasure.
payer (peje), to pay, pay for.	oser (oze), to dare (<i>pas</i> is usually omitted after <i>oser</i> in a negative sentence with a dependent Infinitive).
je dois, I must, have to	
je devrais, I should, ought to.	

EXERCISE XI

(A) 1. Nous voulons vous montrer la motocyclette que notre frère vient d'acheter. 2. Il ne pouvait pas nous dire où son frère était allé. 3. Je sais monter à bicyclette, mais je ne sais pas nager. 4. Vous devriez lui dire que nous ne pourrions pas venir la semaine prochaine. 5. Il n'a pas voulu me dire combien il a payé cette automobile. 6. Votre frère apprend le français très vite.—Oui, mais apprendre est pour lui un plaisir.

(B) 1. My brother would like to show you the flowers he found on the mountain. 2. Can you drive a motor car?—No, but I can ride a horse. 3. You must start at seven o'clock if you wish to arrive at your friend's before lunch. 4. He dared not tell me how much he had paid for his motor-cycle. 5. I am very thirsty. Will you give me a glass of water? 6. Can you give me some flowers? You must have plenty.

(C) *Answer in French:* 1. Pouvez-vous me dire où votre frère est allé? 2. Voulez-vous me donner un peu d'argent? 3. Est-ce qu'on devrait se baigner quand il fait chaud? 4. Savez-vous si votre père peut me voir tout de suite? 5. Voudriez-vous aller au marché? 6. Est-ce qu'on devrait boire de l'eau froide quand on a très chaud?

LESSON XII

The Infinitive following *entendre*, etc.

The verbs **entendre**, to hear; **faire**, to make; **laisser**, to let; **sentir**, to feel; **voir**, to see, are frequently

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followed by an Infinitive, and this Infinitive has often a Passive meaning, *e.g.*

je me sentis secouer, I felt myself shaken.

la maison qu'il s'est fait bâtir, the house he has had built for himself.

sembler, to seem, **croire**, to believe, think, and **espérer**, to hope, also take a direct Infinitive.

Principal parts of **faire**, **sentir**, **voir**, **croire**:

faire, **faisant** (fəzɑ̃), **fait**, **je fais**, **je fis**.

Fut. je ferai.

Pres. je fais, tu fais, il fait, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font.

sentir, **sentant**, **senti**, **je sens**, **je sentis**.

Pres. je sens, tu sens, il sent, nous sentons, vous sentez, ils sentent.

voir, **voyant**, **vu**, **je vois**, **je vis**.

Fut. je verrai.

Pres. je vois, tu vois, il voit, nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voient.

croire, **croyant**, **cru**, **je crois**, **je crus**.

Pres. je crois, tu crois, il croit, nous croyons, vous croyez, ils croient.

VOCABULARY

le nageur (naʒœʁ), swimmer.

le courant, current.

une équipe (ekip), team.

le lycée, high-school.

le coquin (køkɛ̃), knave.

le voleur (volœʁ), thief, robber.

le bruit (bʁui), noise, sound.

la voix (vwa), voice.

disparaître, to disappear.

entraîner, to drag, carry away.

espérer, to hope.

s'enfoncer, to sink.

se sauver, to run away.

passer, to cross.

sembler, to seem.

tromper, to cheat, deceive.

voler, to steal.

EXERCISE XII

(A) 1. Il semble croire que je ne sais pas monter à cheval. 2. Nous espérons arriver à Paris avant huit heures du soir. 3. Je les ai vus passer la rivière et disparaître dans le bois. 4. Notre équipe de rugby s'est laissé battre par l'équipe du lycée de B... 5. Tout à coup je m'entendis appeler par mon nom. 6. A ce moment j'ai cru entendre un bruit de voix dans le jardin. 7. Le roi se fit construire un grand château dans cette forêt. 8. Bientôt le nageur se sentit entraîner par un courant.

(B) 1. They hoped to find the money in the place where they had left it. 2. Your uncle has let himself be cheated by these knaves. 3. We saw the robbers come out of the house and run away. 4. Here is one of your books. You let it fall in the yard. 5. They seemed to think we wished to steal their horses. 6. All at once he felt himself sinking in the sand.

(C) *Note these constructions of faire, entendre, voir :*
Je **le** fais manger. Je **lui** fais manger un morceau de pain. Je l'ai entendu chanter. Je **lui** ai entendu chanter cette chanson. Nous l'avons vu partir. Nous **lui** avons vu prendre beaucoup de poissons.

Rule.—When the Infinitive depending on **faire**, etc., has a direct object, the noun or pronoun governed by **faire**, etc., is put in the dative.

LESSON XIII

Verbs taking *de* with an Infinitive.

Before a dependent Infinitive most French verbs require a preposition usually *de* or *à*. For deciding which to use no safe rule can be given, and the best plan is to learn off as a formula a phrase showing the construction of each of the common verbs. Of those taking *de* some of the most common are

demander à quelqu'un de faire quelque chose, to ask someone to do something

dire à qqn de faire qqch, to tell someone to do something

empêcher qqn de faire qqch, to prevent someone from doing something

essayer de faire qqch, to try to do something

oublier de faire qqch, to forget to do something

permettre à qqn de faire qqch, to allow someone to do something

prier qqn de faire qqch, to beg someone to do something

promettre à qqn de faire qqch, to promise someone to do something

refuser de faire qqch, to refuse to do something.

Principal parts of *dire*, *mettre*, *promettre*:

dire, *disant*, *dit*, *je dis*, *je dis*.

Pres *je dis* *tu dis* *il dit* *nous disons* *vous dites* *ils disent*

mettre, *mettant*, *mis*, *je mets*, *je mis*

Pres *je mets*, *tu mets* *il met* *nous mettons*, *vous mettez*, *ils mettent*

Similarly **permettre** and **promettre**.

VOCABULARY

la voiture (vwatvir), carriage	aller chercher, to go for.
le lapin (lapê), rabbit.	accompagner, to go with.
un orage (ora:ʒ), storm.	excuser, to excuse.
le fourgon, van.	rapporter, to bring back.
le malade, invalid, patient.	quelque chose, something.
le medecin (metsê), doctor	si tard (ta:ʁ), so late
le parapluie (paraplui), umbrella	tel, such; un tel homme, such a man.
le verbe irregulier, irregular verb. •	

EXERCISE XIII

(A) 1. Nous avons oublié de rapporter votre parapluie. Nous vous prions de nous excuser. 2. Nos amis nous ont priés de leur prêter notre voiture. 3. Je lui ai demandé de me prêter son auto mais il m'a répondu qu'il en avait besoin. 4. Qui vous a empêché de venir? — Mon père a refusé de me laisser sortir si tard. 5. Le paysan a promis de leur apporter une douzaine d'œufs frais pour le malade. 6. Est-ce que vous avez permis à votre fils d'aller au cinema ce soir? 7. Dites-lui de venir tout de suite. Je voudrais lui demander quelque chose. 8. Nous avons essayé de l'empêcher de partir par un tel orage.

(B) 1. Your little brother has forgotten to feed the rabbits. 2. We allowed him to come with us to the station. 3. The porter forgot to put our luggage in the van. 4. Why did you refuse to allow him to buy the bicycle? 5. The farmer's son promised to give my brother two little white rabbits. 6. Have you tried to drive a motor-car? — No, but I have tried to ride a motor-cycle. 7. What prevented you from

going to the station for your 'cousins? 8. We asked him to tell you that we could not come to-night.

(C) *Answer in French* : 1. Qui vous a dit de venir? 2. Qui l'a empêché de partir? 3. Pourquoi avez-vous oublié d'apprendre ce verbe? 4. Avez-vous promis d'y aller? 5. Avez-vous jamais essayé de nager jusqu'au radeau? 6. Est-ce qu'il a refusé de vous prêter son crayon? 7. Lui avez-vous demandé de venir? 8. Est-ce que votre père vous a permis d'aller au cinéma?

LESSON XIII (A)

Picture IV.

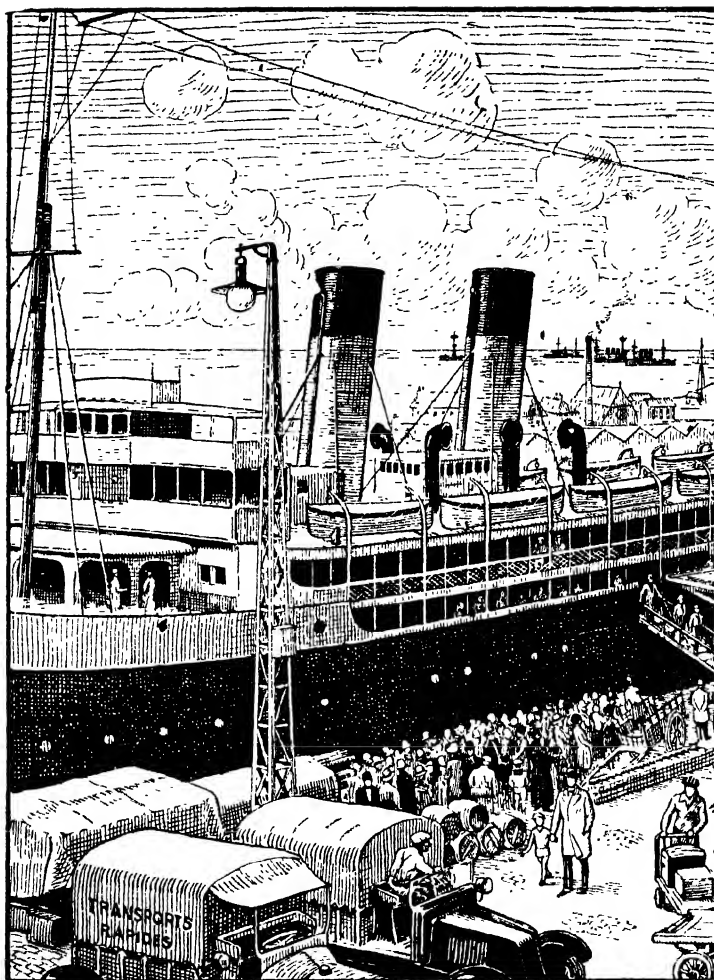
Le port de mer. The seaport.

- le bassin, dock; la jetée, pier; le quai, quay; la rade, roadstead; le large, la haute mer, the open sea; le fanal électrique, electric lamp.
- le paquebot (pakbo), liner; le cargo(-boat), freight steamer, tramp; le vapeur, steamer; la drague (drag), dredger.
- la flotte, fleet; un navire (or vaisseau) de guerre, warship; un cuirassé (kuirase), armoured ship; un croiseur, cruiser; un contre-torpilleur, destroyer; un sous-marin, submarine.
- le capitaine, captain; le second, first officer; le commissaire, purser; le steward, steward; le matelot, sailor; le mécanicien, engineer; le chauffeur, stoker; l'équipage (m.), crew.
- la cheminée, funnel; la sirène, siren, steam whistle; la manche à air, ventilating shaft; les machines, the engines; la chambre de chauffe, stoke-hole; la soute à charbon, coal-bunker; le mazout, crude oil;

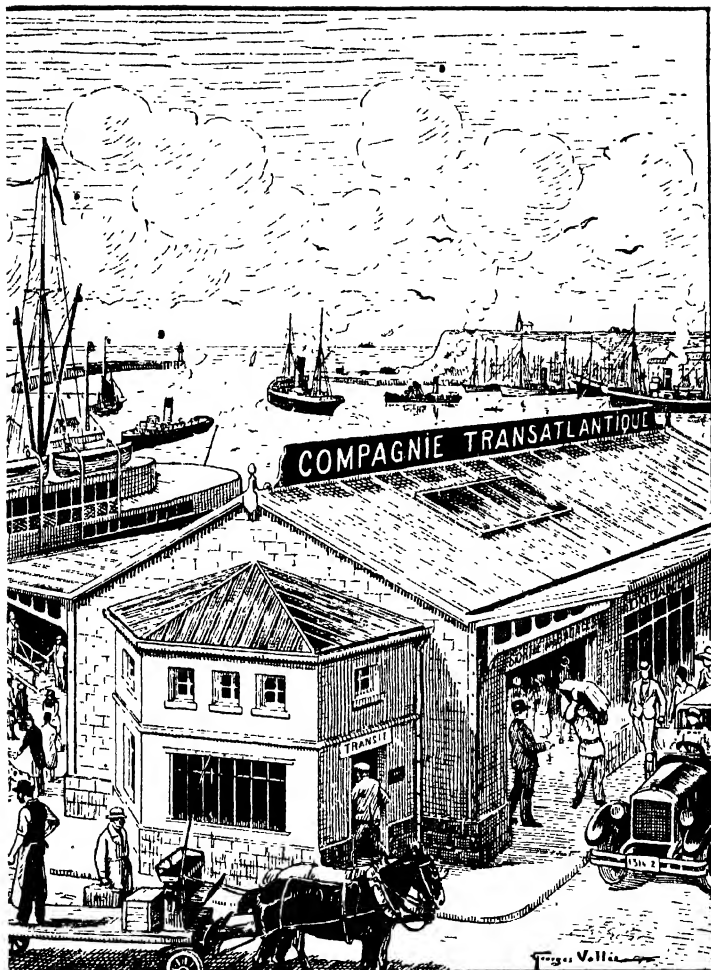
- chauffé au mazout**, oil-burning; **une hélice**, screw; **la roue**, paddle; **les turbines** (*f.*), turbines.
- le mât**, mast; **un étau**, stay; **les *haubans** (*m.*), shrouds; **les agrès**, rigging; **l'antenne de télégraphie sans fil**, wireless aerial; **le pavillon** (*pavijō*), flag.
- le pont**, deck; **la passerelle**, (officers') bridge; gangway; **le pont des embarcations**, boat-deck; **une embarcation**, un canot, boat; **mettre les canots à la mer**, to lower the boats; **les portemanteaux**, davits, **le pont promenade**, promenade deck; **le pont supérieur**, upper deck; **l'entrepont**, between decks.
- la coque**, hull; **la quille**, keel; **la carène**, bottom; **une cloison-étanche**, water-tight compartment; **le *hublot**, porthole; **l'avant** (*m.*), bows; **l'arrière** (*m.*), stern.
- une cabine**, cabin; **une couchette**, bunk.
- le passager**, passenger (on ship); **débarquer**, to disembark; **passer par la douane**, to go through the custom-house; **le douanier**, custom-house officer; **visiter les bagages**, to examine luggage; **la visite**, examination (of luggage); **déclarer**, to declare; **acquitter or payer les droits de douane**, to pay customs dues; **le passeport**, passport.
- la malle**, trunk; **la valise**, suit-case, bag; **la caisse**, box; **un tonneau**, a large cask (also "ton," of ships, *e.g.* **un paquebot de 10,000 tonneaux**); **la grue**, crane.
- le fourgon automobile**, motor-van; **le camion**, lorry; **le taxi**, taxi (cab); **la brouette**, barrow.

Typical Questions.

Avez-vous assisté à l'arrivée d'un grand paquebot?
 Est-ce qu'un paquebot entre vite dans un bassin?
 Montrez-moi un douanier. Que fait-il?
 Où sont les officiers quand le paquebot est au large?
 Qui est-ce qui demande, "Vous n'avez rien à déclarer"?



Le port de mer.



Le port de mer.

LESSON XIV

Verbs taking *a* with an Infinitive.

Some of the most common verbs which take *à* with an Infinitive are :

aimer à faire qqch., to like to do something.

avoir à faire qqch., to have to do something.

apprendre à faire qqch., to learn to do something.

commencer à (or de) faire qqch., to begin to do something.

inviter qqn. à faire qqch., to invite someone to do something.

se mettre à faire qqch., to set about doing something.

obliger qqn. à faire qqch., to oblige someone to do something.

réussir à faire qqch., to succeed in doing something.

Verbs of beginning and ending, and such alone, can take *par* with the Infinitive :

commencer par faire qqch., to begin by doing something.

finir par faire qqch., to finish by doing something, do something eventually.

VOCABULARY

se tromper, to be mistaken.

se tromper de clef, to take the wrong key.

se reposer, to take a rest.

nettoyer (netwage), to clean.

la liste, list.

sitôt, so soon

EXERCISE XIV

(A) 1. Il nous a invités à venir prendre le thé chez lui dimanche prochain. 2. Après déjeuner il se mit à

lire son journal. 3. Je les ai obligés à me dire où ils allaient demain. 4. J'ai à vous dire que je vais partir la semaine prochaine. 5. Notre bonne aime à aller au marché. Elle y rencontre toutes ses amies. 6. Je vais apprendre à conduire une auto. 7. Vous devrez commencer par apprendre vos verbes irréguliers. 8. Je n'ai pas réussi à trouver votre maison. Je me suis trompé de numéro.

(B) 1. Who obliged your brother to come back so soon? 2. At last we succeeded in finding our friend's house. 3. They finished by telling us that we had been deceived. 4. When it is warm we like to take a rest in the garden. 5. We should like to learn to swim. 6. As soon as my father had taken his coffee he began to write some letters. 7. I have invited my friends to lunch next Thursday. 8. As soon as my brother has had his supper he will set about cleaning his bicycle.

(C) *Answer in French*: 1. Avez-vous appris à parler français? 2. Est-ce que votre frère a réussi à trouver son ami? 3. Qui vous a obligé à rester à la maison? 4. Pour quel jour avez-vous invité vos cousins à venir prendre le thé? 5. Est-ce que vous aimez à apprendre le français? 6. Est-ce que vous avez commencé par apprendre la liste des verbes?

LESSON XV

The Infinitive (*contd.*)

French regularly uses the Infinitive with a preposition where English uses a gerund, *e.g.* **sans voir**, without seeing; **avant de venir**, before coming; **après avoir lu**, after reading.

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N.B.—Only one preposition, namely **en**, can be used with the gerund in French (see p. 62).

The Infinitive often explains a noun, *e.g.* **le plaisir de vous voir**, the pleasure of seeing you, where **de vous voir** explains wherein **le plaisir** consists.

Note also the following constructions :

maison à louer, house to let.

il passe son temps à lire, he spends his time in reading.

il est difficile d'apprendre le français, it is difficult to learn French.

le français est difficile à apprendre, French is difficult to learn.

il est venu nous voir, he has come to see us.

(In this last construction **pour** is not necessary unless several words come between the verb of motion and the Infinitive which depends on it.)

VOCABULARY

le seigneur (sɛnjœr), nobleman, lord	comprendre , to understand.
le fardeau , load, burden.	explorer , to explore, search.
le lendemain (lādəmē), next day.	louer , to hire, let.
le droit (drwa), right.	rester , to remain.
faire ses adieux (<i>m. plur.</i>), to bid farewell, say good-bye.	retrouver , to find (again).
la bonté , goodness, kindness.	traduire , to translate.
la (fête de) Noël , Christmas.	facile , easy.
	intéressant , interesting.
	être de retour , to be back.

jeter à la boîte, **mettre à la poste**, to post.

EXERCISE XV

(A) 1. Cette pauvre vieille femme a eu le plaisir de rencontrer ce beau seigneur qui a eu la bonté de porter son fardeau. 2. Sans rien dire je sortis de la salle. 3. Tous les ans nous allions chercher, quelques jours

avant Noël, mes grands-parents à la gare. 4. Le lendemain le roi fit explorer toute la forêt pour retrouver son enfant. 5. Il est difficile de dire pourquoi il est parti sans nous faire ses adieux. 6. Mon oncle passe son temps à chercher une maison à louer. 7. Après avoir lu la lettre qu'on venait d'apporter, mon frère sortit sans nous dire où il allait. 8. Il serait intéressant de savoir pourquoi vous croyez que le français est facile à traduire.

(B) 1. There are no houses to let in this street, but there are three small houses for sale. 2. It is easy to understand why he does not wish to come with us to-morrow. 3. We have the right to refuse to stay. 4. Before going out of the room, he told us that he would be back before ten o'clock. 5. After finishing his letter he went out to post it. 6. It is impossible to speak French without knowing the irregular verbs.

(C) 1. A quoi votre oncle passe-t-il son temps? A-t-il réussi à trouver une maison à louer? 2. Est-ce qu'il est facile d'apprendre le français? 3. Est-il plus facile de lire ou d'écrire le français? 4. Pourquoi devons-nous apprendre les verbes irréguliers? 5. Peut-on apprendre le français sans lire beaucoup de livres français? 6. Pourquoi votre frère va-t-il sortir après avoir fini sa lettre?

LESSON XVI

The Present Participle.

The Present Participle of all French verbs ends in **-ant**. But the ending **-ant** represents four parts of speech and these must be carefully distinguished:

1. The true Present Participle, which is invariable,

e.g. **des soldats portant** (= *qui portaient*) **de longs arcs de bois**, soldiers carrying long wooden bows.

2. The adjective, which agrees in number and gender, *e.g.* **des paroles touchantes**, touching words.

3. The gerund with **en**, *e.g.* **en entrant dans la salle nous avons aperçu nos amis**, (on) entering the hall we caught sight of our friends. (*N.B.*—The **en** + gerund should always refer to the subject and means *while* or *by* doing something.)

4. The noun, *e.g.* **les assistants**, those present; **les passants**, the passers-by.

To distinguish the true Present Participle from the adjective is sometimes not easy. The best test is to try whether a relative clause can be substituted, as illustrated above in paragraph 1.

The Perfect Participle active, *e.g.* **ayant donné**, having given, **étant arrivé**, having arrived, offers no difficulty.

VOCABULARY

un effort (efɔ:r), effort.
le pèlerin (pelrɛ̃), pilgrim.
le cou (ku), neck
le cri (kri), cry, shout.
le seau (so), pail, pitcher.
le pot (po), jug, pitcher.
la fatigue (fatig), weariness, exhaustion.
la journée, day, day's work, day's journey.
la maisonnette, cottage.
coucher (*intr.*), to sleep.
expirer, to expire, die.

jeter, to throw.
quêter (ketɛ), to beg.
pardonner à, to pardon.
pousser, to push; utter.
tendre, to stretch (out).
le mourant, la mourante, the dying man, woman.
faire un détour, to go a roundabout way.
aller à la rencontre de, to go to meet
dehors, outside, out of doors.

EXERCISE XVI

(A) 1. En rentrant dans la cour nous avons trouvé que l'automobile était partie. 2. Oui, je leur pardonne, répondit la mourante en faisant un effort pour se faire entendre. 3. Les deux pèlerins voyageaient à petites journées, quêtant leur pain, couchant dehors, ne faisant de détours que pour chercher des ponts. 4. En arrivant et en jetant son maître sur le sable aux pieds de sa femme et de ses enfants, le cheval expira de fatigue. 5. Lorsqu'ils furent près de la maisonnette, des oies, apercevant leur maîtresse, allèrent à sa rencontre, tendant leurs cous et poussant des cris.

(B) 1. Every morning this young peasant woman used to come down to the village carrying a big pitcher of milk. 2. She was not afraid when coming down through the woods. 3. The robbers, seeing that the young man was alone, came up to him and asked him for money. 4. At the spring were some girls talking and laughing.

(C) *Translate into natural English* : 1. Il descendit l'escalier en courant. 2. Il traversa la rue en courant. 3. Il montait le boulevard en flânant. 4. On devient plus sage en devenant plus vieux.

Distinguish between :

5. (a) En menant les bêtes aux champs j'ai vu la petite bergère.

(b) J'ai vu la petite bergère menant ses bêtes aux champs.

6. (a) Nous avons aperçu des chiens errant dans la forêt.

(b) Dans cette ville il y avait beaucoup de chiens errants qui n'avaient pas de maître.



Les sports d'hiver.



Les sports d'hiver.

LESSON XVI (A)

Picture V.

Les sports d'hiver. Winter sports.

- le sport** (spɔʁ), sport ; **les Alpes**, Alps ; **la cime**, le **sommet**, top, summit ; **le pic** (pik), peak ; **l'aiguille**, sharp peak ; **la vallée**, valley ; **le vallon**, small valley ; **le sapin**, fir.
- la glace**, ice ; **le glacier**, glacier ; **il gèle**, it is freezing ; **le gel** (ʒɛl), frost ; **le dégel**, thaw ; **le lac est pris**, the lake is frozen over.
- la neige** (nɛʒ), snow ; **il neige**, it is snowing ; **une boule de neige**, snowball ; **la neige fond**, the snow is melting ; **la fonte des neiges**, the melting of the snows ; **chargé de neige**, laden with snow ; **un arbre de Noël**, Christmas-tree.
- le patin** (patɛ̃), skate ; **patiner**, to skate ; **le patinage**, skating ; **le patineur**, **la patineuse**, skater ; **glisser**, to slide ; **une glissade**, a slide.
- le ski** (ski), ski ; **le skieur**, **la skieuse**, one who goes on skis ; **un bâton ferré**, iron-shod stick.
- le traîneau**, sledge ; **le toboggan**, toboggan ; **la luge**, luge ; **le bobsleigh**, an elaborate form of double toboggan ; **la piste**, the course.
- le harnais**, harness ; **le grelot**, small round bell ; **la clochette**, small bell ; **le fouet**, whip.
- une station d'hiver**, winter resort ; **un sanatorium**, sanatorium ; **le bain de soleil**, sun-bathing ; **prendre des bains de soleil**, to take sun-baths ; **la cure d'altitude**, mountain-air cure.
- le manteau**, cloak, mantle, coat ; **la fourrure**, fur ; **les lunettes noires**, **bleues**, dark, blue spectacles.

Typical Questions.

Montrez-moi un arbre qui ressemble à un arbre de Noël.

Pourquoi la dame dans le traîneau regarde-t-elle le petit garçon sous l'arbre ?

Y a-t-il beaucoup de neige sur le toit de l'hôtel ?

Pourquoi le conducteur du traîneau porte-t-il des lunettes ?

LESSON XVII**The Past Participle.****Revisal of rules governing agreement.**

1. When used with **avoir** to form the compound tenses of a transitive verb, the Past Participle agrees only with a *preceding* direct object, *e.g.*

j'ai écrit ces lettres, I have written these letters.
les lettres que j'ai écrites, the letters (which) I have written.

N.B.—There is no agreement after **en**, *e.g.* **J'ai vu de belles fraises et j'en ai acheté**, I saw some fine strawberries and I bought some.

2. In the compound tenses of those intransitive verbs which take the auxiliary **être** the Past Participle always agrees with the subject, *e.g.*

elle est partie, she has gone.

ils sont partis, they have gone.

3. In the case of reflexive verbs the participle agrees

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with the reflexive pronoun when this pronoun is the direct object, *e.g.*

les enfants se sont couchés, the children have gone to bed.

It does not agree when the reflexive pronoun is the indirect object, *e.g.*

ils se sont parlé, they have spoken to one another.

4. The Past Participle used in the passive always agrees, *e.g.*

nous avons été trompés, we have been deceived.

elle a été reçue, she was admitted, she passed.

VOCABULARY

le bureau (byro) de poste, post-office.	se blesser, se faire mal (à), to hurt oneself.
le timbre (tê:br) = timbre-poste, stamp, postage-stamp	tôt (to), soon; plus tôt , sooner.
le soldat (solda), soldier	réparer , to mend, repair.
	se réveiller , to waken, awake.
il y a une heure , an hour ago.	

EXERCISE XVII

(4) 1. Louise a retrouvé les poules qu'elle avait perdues dans le bois. 2. Où avez-vous mis les lettres que le facteur a apportées ce matin? 3. As-tu vu l'auto que mon père a achetée hier? 4. Ils se sont vus mais ils ne se sont pas parlé. 5. Si elles étaient parties une heure plus tôt nous les aurions rencontrées. 6. J'ai perdu les timbres que j'avais achetés au bureau de poste. 7. S'il avait fait plus chaud, ils se seraient baignés ce matin. 8. L'année dernière nous nous sommes écrit toutes les semaines.

(B) 1. The shepherd has found the sheep he lost yesterday. 2. We saw one another yesterday, but we did not speak to one another. 3. Mother has gone out, but my sisters came in half an hour ago. 4. If the robbers had seen the soldiers they would have run away at once. 5. The maid has just found the keys I lost last week. 6. I fell from a tree and hurt my hand. 7. Bring me the roses your uncle gave you. 8. Have you read the books he lent you last month?

(C) *Replace the infinitive by the past participle in the following* sentences:* 1. Je ne les ai pas (*voir*) mais je sais qu'ils sont (*arriver*). 2. Il m'a (*promettre*) de me prêter son auto dès qu'elle sera (*réparer*). 3. Avez-vous des timbres? Oui, j'en ai (*acheter*) ce matin mais je ne sais pas où je les ai (*mettre*). 4. S'ils s'étaient (*réveiller*) à temps ils seraient (*venir*) à la gare.

LESSON XVIII

The Negative.

Adverbs and pronouns.

We are now quite familiar with the use of **ne . . . pas** as in *c.g.* **je ne l'ai pas vue**, I have not seen her; **je n'ai pas d'argent**, I have no money. (With some verbs, *e.g.* **pouvoir, savoir, oser**, the **pas** may be omitted.)

When emphasis is required **point** may take the place of **pas**, *e.g.* **je n'en ai point**, I have none at all.

Some negatives which must now be learned are :
ne . . . personne, personne . . . ne, no one, nobody, *e.g.*
personne ne me verra ; je ne verrai personne, nobody
 will see me ; I shall see nobody.

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ne . . . rien, rien . . . ne, nothing, *e.g.*

je n'y trouve rien, I find nothing (there).

rien ne l'étonne, nothing surprises him.

ne . . . jamais, never, *e.g.*

je ne l'ai jamais vu, I have never seen him.

ne . . . plus, no longer, *e.g.*

**je n'ai plus d'espoir, I have no longer any hope, *i.e.*
have no hope left.**

il ne nous en reste plus, we have none left.

ne . . . plus que, no longer except, *i.e.* now only, *e.g.*

je n'en ai plus que trois, I have now only three.

je n'ai plus rien, I have nothing left.

ne . . . aucun, not any, none, *e.g.*

il n'y a aucun danger, there is no danger.

ne . . . que, not but, *i.e.* only.

je n'en ai que trois, I have only three.

il ne fit que rire, he only laughed.

ne . . . ni . . . ni, neither, nor.

il n'a ni fortune ni amis, he has neither fortune nor friends.

N.B.—When **personne, rien, jamais, aucun** stand alone they have a negative meaning: nobody, nothing, never, none.

With these negatives **pas** must on no account be used.

VOCABULARY

le coursier, steed.
la langue, tongue.
le ruisseau, brook.
le bord (boir), bank.

le roseau (rozo), reed.
le pardessus, overcoat.
le postillon (pɔstijɔ̃), postilion.
l'espoir (m.), hope.

un appui (appui), support.	couler, to flow.
le danger, danger.	planter, to plant.
la manière, manner, fashion, way.	voyager, to travel.
la salle, hall.	dépendre de, to depend on.
fidèle, faithful, trusty.	courir, to run.
intelligent, intelligent, clever.	compter sur, to count on.
agréable, pleasant	beaucoup de, lots of
expliquer, to explain.	toujours, always, still.

EXERCISE XVIII

(A) 1. Le fidèle et intelligent coursier de l'Arabe comprit ce qu'aucune langue ne pouvait lui expliquer. 2. Le ruisseau ne coulait plus entre des bords plantés de roseaux. 3. C'est déjà l'hiver ; nous ne sortirons plus sans pardessus. 4. Quand je voyage à pied, je ne dépends ni des chevaux ni du postillon. 5. Je ne connais qu'une manière de voyager plus agréable que d'aller à cheval ; c'est d'aller à pied. 6. La pauvre femme vit qu'il n'y avait plus rien pour elle, aucun espoir, aucun appui : elle n'avait plus à compter sur personne.

(B) 1. There was nobody in the house. 2. I have never seen that town. 3. In the desk we found nothing. 4. There are neither benches nor chairs in the hall. 5. I am sure you will run no danger in going through the forest. 6. This morning I had lots of fresh eggs ; I have none left now. 7. Nobody told me you were going off to-morrow. 8. I have no more pears, I have only apples.

(C) *Answer in the negative* : 1. Qui vous a dit cela ? 2. Qu'avez-vous trouvé ? 3. Avez-vous du beurre ou du fromage ? 4. Avez-vous des nouvelles de votre frère ? 5. Avez-vous vu un marché français ? 6. Notre frère est-il toujours à Londres ?

LESSON XIX

The Personal Pronoun.

The personal pronoun stands in place of a noun, and must have the same number and gender as that noun. The English personal pronoun "it" is thus represented by a masculine or by a feminine pronoun in French, according as the French noun for which it stands is masculine or feminine: *e.g.*

Look at that engine, it is a very powerful one, **regardez cette machine, *elle* est très puissante.**

I have seen your brother's yacht; she (it) is a very fine one, **j'ai vu le yacht de votre frère, *il* est bien beau.**

When we compare the two sentences **Il *me* regarde** and **Regardez-*moi*** we notice that **me** and **moi** are in the same case—the accusative, direct object, and that both are direct objects of the verb **regarder**. Similarly in **il le sait** and **lui seul le sait**, the **il** and the **lui** are both in the nominative case, being the subject of a sentence. The explanation is that sometimes the personal pronoun has two forms, a strong and a weak, an accented and an unaccented form. Whenever there is a stress on the pronoun or a slight pause after it, the stronger form is used.

Unaccented forms.

Accented forms.

1st Person.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	je	nous	moi	nous
<i>Acc.</i>	me	nous	moi	nous
<i>Dat.</i>	me	nous	moi	nous

*Unaccented forms.**Accented forms.**2nd Person.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	tu	vous	toi	vous
<i>Acc.</i>	te	vous	toi	vous
<i>Dat.</i>	te	vous	toi	vous

3rd Person masc.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	il	ils	lui	eux
<i>Acc.</i>	le	les	le or lui	les or eux
<i>Dat.</i>	lui	leur	lui	leur

3rd Person fem.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	elle	elles	elle	elles
<i>Acc.</i>	la	les	la or elle	les or elles
<i>Dat.</i>	lui	leur	lui	leur

With prepositions the accented form is used, *e.g.* **chez**, at the house of

chez moi, chez toi, chez lui, chez elle,
chez nous, chez vous, chez eux, chez elles.

Rules for the position of personal pronoun objects :

I. The personal pronoun object comes before the verb, *e.g.* **je lui donne le crayon**, except in the case of an imperative affirmative : **donnez-lui le crayon** ; contrast with this **ne lui donnez pas le crayon**.

II. When there are two personal pronoun objects, the 1st or 2nd person comes before the 3rd ; when both are in the 3rd person the direct object comes before the indirect : *e.g.* **je vous le donne** ; **vous le lui donnez**.

These and similar phrases should be practised until

the words come naturally and mechanically in their proper order. Since in speaking French there is seldom time to recall and apply an abstract rule, it is well to have concrete examples in mind.

VOCABULARY

la grammaire , grammar.	emprunter , to borrow.
le trésor , treasure.	refuser (de) , to refuse.
le soin , care ; avec soin , carefully.	prudemment (prydamã), carefully.
aider , to help.	s'en aller , to go away.
écouter , to listen (to).	de bonne heure , early.

EXERCISE XIX

(A) 1. Donnez-les-moi et ne lui dites pas que vous me les avez donnés. 2. Moi, je vous dis qu'il essaye de vous tromper. 3. Je suis arrivée chez elle à quatre heures mais elle était sortie. 4. Pourquoi vous êtes-vous levé de si bonne heure ? 5. Je lui ai prêté ma grammaire latine ; il a promis de me la rapporter demain matin. 6. Eux seuls savent où le trésor est caché. 7. Il me les aurait montrés, s'il avait pu les trouver. 8. Écoutez-moi ; ne vous en allez pas avant de prendre quelque chose.

(B) 1. Will (*vouloir*) you lend me your car ?—Yes, I will lend it to you if you promise to drive carefully. 2. My friend borrowed my umbrella last night, but he brought it back this morning. 3. Don't tell them we have given you the kitten. We refused to give it to them. 4. I think that you ought to give it back to her. 5. They alone can help you. I can do nothing (there). 6. Give them to her and tell her to keep them carefully.

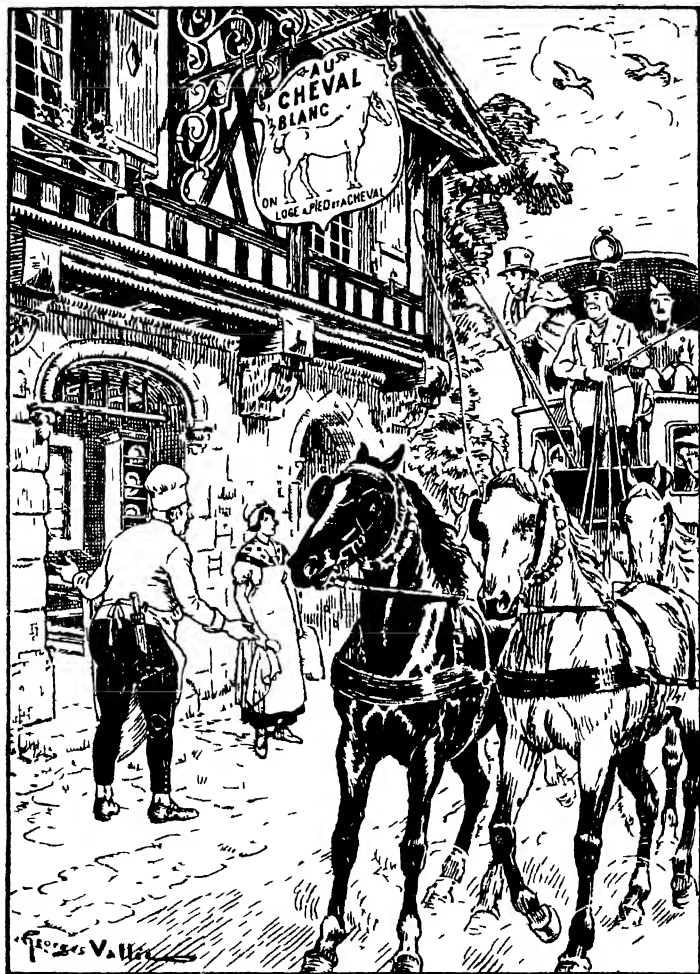
- (C) 1. Tell me. Don't tell me.
Tell her. Don't tell her.
Tell them. Don't tell them.
2. Give them to him. Don't give them to him.
Give them to me. Don't give them to me.
Give them to them. Don't give them to them.
3. Show them to me. He shows them to me.
Show them to him. He shows them to him.
Show them to us. He shows them to us.

LESSON XIX (A)

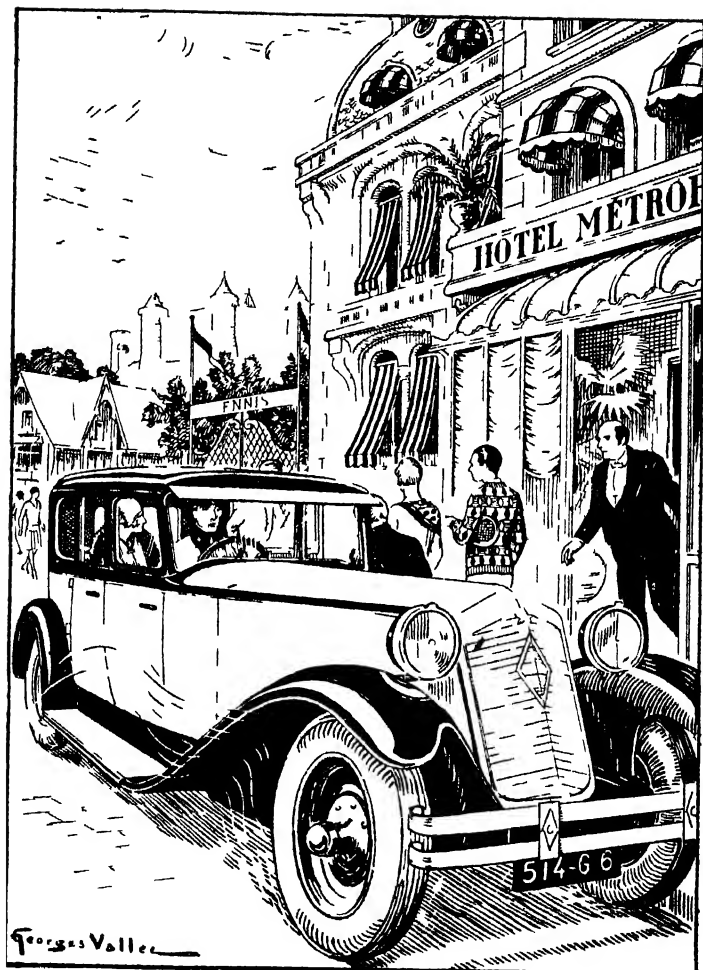
Picture VI A.

L'arrivée à l'auberge, 1830.

- une hôtellerie**, hostelry, inn; **l'aubergiste**, inn-keeper;
l'hôte (*m.*), host *or* guest; **le cuisinier**, **le chef**, cook;
habillé en chef, dressed as a cook; **une enseigne**,
sign; **on loge à pied et à cheval**, accommodation for
man and beast; **l'intérieur** (*m.*), interior.
la diligence, stage-coach, **la malle-poste**, mail coach;
le cocher, coachman; **le postillon**, postilion; **le con-**
ducteur, guard; **les rênes** (*f.*), **les guides** (*f.*), reins;
le mors (*m.*), bit; **la bride**, bridle; **le grelot**, round
bell.
le coupé, front compartment of coach; **l'intérieur**, in-
side; **l'impériale**, outside, **la lanterne**, lamp.
le chapeau haut de forme, tall hat, silk hat; **un bonnet**
de police, forage-cap, **les bottes** (*f.*), (top) boots.
le pavé, paving-stone; **la route**, road; **la poussière**,
dust.
le sabot, hoof; **le fer**, shoe; **une œillère** (*œjèr*),
blinker.



L'arrivée à l'auberge, 1830.



L'arrivée à l'hôtel, aujourd'hui.

Typical Questions.

Décrivez l'hôte du Cheval Blanc.

Pourquoi voyageait-on en diligence en 1830 ?

L'auberge de 1830 avait-elle un garage ?

Picture VI B.**L'arrivée à l'hôtel ; aujourd'hui.**

l'hôtel ; confort (kōfōr) **moderne, grand confort ; une salle de bains, bathroom ; eau courante dans toutes les chambres, h. and c. in all bedrooms ; chauffage central, central heating ; le vestibule, lounge ; le fumoir, smoke-room.**

le propriétaire, proprietor ; le gérant, manager ; le maître d'hôtel, chief-waiter ; le concierge, porter ; le garçon, waiter ; la femme de chambre, maid.

l'automobile, auto (f.), motor-car ; conduite intérieure, enclosed drive ; le pare-brise, windscreen ; le volant, steering wheel ; le (bandage) pneumatique, le pneu, (pnø), (pneumatic) tyre ; le pneu ballon, balloon tyre ; gonfler, to inflate ; crever, to puncture ; une crevaison, puncture ; éclater, to burst ; dérapier, to skid ; un dérapement, a skid ; une panne, breakdown ; rester en panne, to have a breakdown.

le phare, headlight ; basculer les p., to dip the headlights ; éteindre les phares éblouissants, to dim headlights (lit. to put out dazzling headlights) ; le pare-choc, bumper ; l'amortisseur, shock-absorber ; le ressort, spring ; l'avertisseur, la trompe, le klaxon, horn.

une 20 CV à six cylindres, a 20 h.p. six-cylinder car (CV = chevaux-vapeur).

le radiateur, radiator; **la bougie**, plug; **la boîte de vitesses**, gear-box.

l'essence (*f.*), petrol; **l'huile** (*f.*), oil.

le tennis (tenis), tennis, tennis-court; **jouer au tennis**, to play tennis; **une raquette**, racket; **le filet**, net.

Typical Questions.

Comparez les avantages et les désavantages de l'auberge de 1830 et de l'hôtel d'aujourd'hui.

Si vous aviez le choix, auquel des deux descendriez-vous ?

Si vous deviez faire un voyage de cent kilomètres, aimeriez-vous mieux voyager en diligence ou en auto ?

LESSON XX

The Demonstrative Pronoun.

The Demonstrative Pronoun, like the Demonstrative Adjective, *points out*. It stands for a noun with the Demonstrative Adjective, *e.g.* **ce livre-ci**, **celui-ci**; **ces roses-là**, **celles-là**.

It has four forms :

celui, *m.s.* **celle**, *f.s.* **ceux**, *m.pl.* **celles**, *f.pl.*

These are used only :

(1) With the termination **-ci** and **-là**, *e.g.*

j'aime mieux celui-ci que celui-là, I like this one better than that.

(2) With a relative clause, *e.g.*

celui qui croit cela se trompe, he who believes that is mistaken.

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(3) With **de** + a noun or pronoun, *e.g.*

J'ai trouvé mon livre et aussi celui de mon frère,
I have found my own book and also my
brother's.

This pronoun has a neuter form **ce** which is very commonly used in the form **c'est**, where the **ce** is only a grammatical subject like the English "it" in "it is," *e.g.* **c'est mon père qui dit cela**, it is my father who says that.

This **ce** combined with **-ci** and **-là** gives **ceci**, **cela**, this (thing), that (thing); in speaking, the latter form is usually contracted to **ça**.

Sometimes **celui-ci** and **celui-là** = "the latter" and "the former", the "latter" being the nearer, *i.e.* "this one."

VOCABULARY

le nid (ni), nest.

le pinson (pɛ̃sɔ̃), chaffinch.

le voisin, neighbour.

le légume, vegetable.

paresseux, lazy.

réussir, to succeed.

obéir à, to obey.

renvoyer, to send back.

garder, to keep.

mieux (mjø), better (*adv.*).

aimer mieux, to like better,
prefer.

tandis (tãdi) **que**, while.

EXERCISE XX

(4) 1. Le nid du pinson est plus joli que celui du merle. 2. Les fenêtres du salon sont plus grandes que celles de la salle-à-manger. 3. J'aime mieux vos amis que ceux de votre frère. 4. Écoutez bien ceci : vous devez travailler si vous voulez réussir. 5. Nous devrions obéir à ceux qui ont le droit de nous commander. 6. Ou avez-vous trouvé cela ? — Je l'ai trouvé dans la salle-à-manger. 7. Pierre est plus in-

telligent que Jean ; mais, tandis que celui-ci travaille bien, celui-là est paresseux. 8. Celui qui a dit cela essayait de vous tromper.

(B) 1. I like your car better than your cousin's. 2. I am going to keep these books and send Jack those. 3. This farmer's sheep are bigger than his neighbour's. 4. I read that in the novel you lent me a few days ago. 5. I think this merchant has fresher vegetables than that one. 6. We liked Jane better than Louisa. The latter was lazy but the former was always trying to help us. 7. We like to listen to those who speak well. 8. I have found some pretty flowers, but I have not found those I was looking for.

(C) *In each of the following sentences replace the dash by a suitable demonstrative pronoun:* 1. Voilà mes livres et — de mon frère. 2. Nous aimons mieux vos roses que — de votre voisine. 3. Vous ne devriez pas écouter — qui disent —. 4. Marie ressemble beaucoup à Suzanne ; mais — est blonde, — brune. 5. J'aime mieux ces roses que — que vous avez achetées hier.

LESSON XXI

The Indefinite Pronoun *on*.

This pronoun, which is the French form of the Latin word *homo*, a man, is very extensively used. It is always the subject of a verb in the 3rd person singular, but it is often used where English prefers a plural, "we," or "you," or "they," or "people," *e.g.*

On est très bien ici, one is very comfortable here.
On nous dit, we are told.

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On n'est pas content de vous, they (indefinite) are not pleased with you.

The Reflexive Pronoun used with **on** is **se, soi**, *e.g.*

A la campagne on se couche de bonne heure, in the country people go to bed early.

Dans ce pays quand on entend devant soi des pas venir, on s'arrête et on observe, in this country when you hear footsteps coming towards you, you stop and watch.

The possessive adjective used with **on** is **son, sa, ses**.

On doit obéir à ses parents, one should obey one's parents.

The pronoun **on** is never qualified by an adjective clause or prepositional phrase. Thus

"One who thinks that French is easy makes a mistake" is **Celui qui croit que le français est facile se trompe**.

Vous, as dative and accusative, is often used indefinitely = "one," *e.g.* **ce qui vous frappe**, what strikes one ; **ici on vous donne beaucoup de travail**, here they give one (*or* you) a great deal of work.

VOCABULARY

le magasin, shop.

l'avis (*m.*), opinion.

le pays (*pei*), country, district

les gens, people.

une affiche, bill, notice.

la sagesse, wisdom.

les richesses (*f.*), riches.

une histoire, story.

un conte (*kō̃t*), story.

son possible, one's utmost.

honnête, honest.

pardon ! excuse me !

blâmer, to blame.

avoir tort, to be wrong.

valoir mieux, to be worth more.

il vaut mieux, it is better.

avoir l'intention, to intend.

être bien, to be comfortable.

être mieux, to be more comfortable.

chez soi, at home.

à la nage, (by) swimming.

facilement, easily.

bon marché, cheap.

meilleur marché, cheaper.

EXERCISE XXI

(A) 1. On n'a pas le droit de la blâmer. 2. On devrait faire tout son possible pour réussir dans la vie. 3. A Londres, dans les grands magasins on voit souvent une affiche: *Ici on parle français*. 4. On a tort de croire que tout le monde devrait être de son avis. 5. Croyez-vous qu'on pourrait traverser cette rivière à la nage? 6. Pardon, monsieur, est-ce qu'on peut visiter les jardins du château? 7. On vous dit souvent que la sagesse vaut mieux que les richesses. 8. Si l'on parle trop, on ne fait pas beaucoup.

(B) 1. I have been asked when you intend to come. 2. People often say this shopkeeper is not honest. 3. They tell one that books are very cheap in France. 4. One can easily see that people rise early in this district. 5. When it rains, one is more comfortable at home than at the seaside. 6. One can't believe all the stories these peasants tell one. 7. If one is tired one should say to oneself that there are many people more tired than oneself.

(C) *Answer in French*: 1. Peut-on entrer dans cette salle? 2. Peut-on traverser la forêt? 3. Est-ce qu'on devrait obéir à ses professeurs? 4. Est-ce qu'on devrait être content de son sort? 5. Est-ce qu'on parle français ici? 6. Qu'est-ce qu'on doit faire pour apprendre le français?

LESSON XXII

The Relative Pronoun.

The ordinary form of the Relative Pronoun is

qui, nominative,

que, accusative.

It is important to remember that **qu'** always stands for **que**, never for **qui**.

The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent, *i.e.* the noun or pronoun to which it refers, in number, gender, and person ; *e.g.* **c'est moi qui vous ai dit cela**, it was I who told you that ; **ce sont eux qui se sont trompés**, it was they who were deceived.

The Relative Pronoun must be expressed in French ; it is often omitted in English, *e.g.* **la maison que j'ai achetée**, the house I bought.

With a preposition the relative form is **qui** of persons and **quoi** of things : *e.g.* **l'homme à qui je parlais**, the man to whom I was speaking.

Relative **quoi** is rarely used and its place is usually taken by the compound form **lequel** (=the which), **laquelle**, **lesquels**, **lesquelles** : *e.g.* **la chaise sur laquelle il était assis**, the chair he was sitting on ; **le livre auquel je pensais**, the book I was thinking of.

For **de** + Relative, **dont** is regularly used ; it must come first in its clause, *e.g.* **la femme dont nous parlions**, the woman of whom we were speaking ; **le paysan dont nous avons acheté la ferme**, the peasant whose farm we bought.

When the Possessive Relative cannot be placed first in its clause **dont** is replaced by **duquel**, **de laquelle**, etc.,

e.g. le paysan à la ferme duquel nous allions, the peasant to whose farm we were going.

The Compound Relative **ce qui**, **ce que** is usually expressed in English by "what," *e.g. Je voudrais savoir ce qui vous a persuadé de revenir*, I should like to know what persuaded you to come back ; **dites-moi ce que vous avez appris**, tell me what you have learned.

The Relative Adverb **où** can mean *at which*, *in which*, etc. : **le moment où**, the moment that *or* when.

VOCABULARY

le portefeuille , pocket-book.	cueillir (kœji:r), to pick, pluck,
un endroit , place.	pull.
le visage , face.	connaître , to know, be fa-
la plupart , the majority, most.	miliar with.
une œuvre , (literary) work.	né (<i>p.p. of naître</i>), être né, to be
partout , everywhere.	born ; je suis né, I was born.

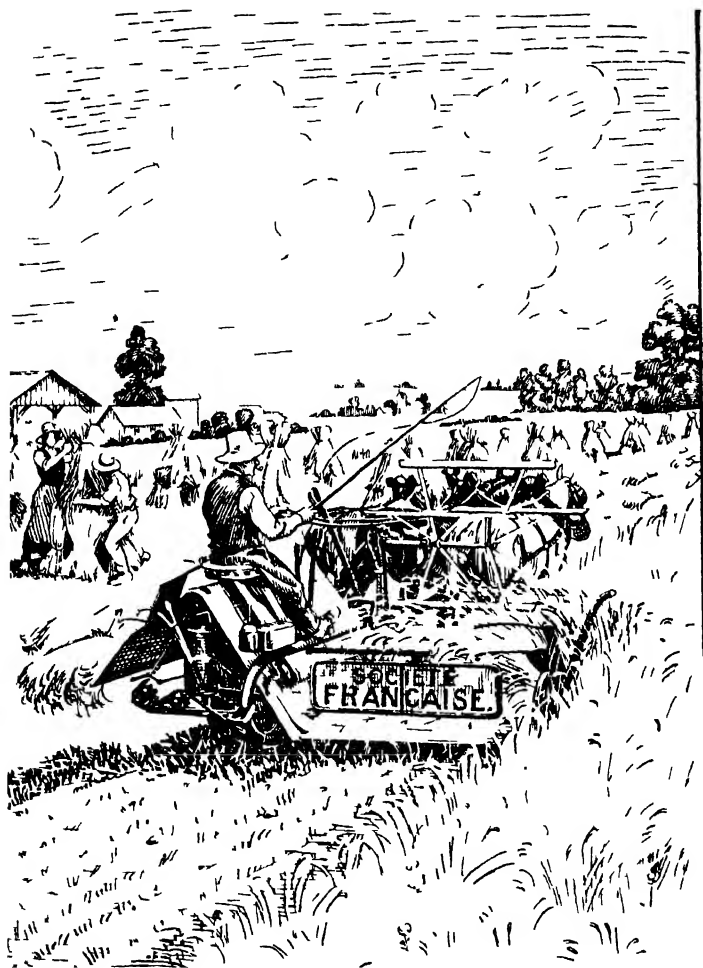
EXERCISE XXII

(A) 1. C'est vous qui m'avez dit que vous partiez la semaine prochaine. 2. J'ai acheté le livre dont vous m'avez parlé samedi dernier. 3. Je ne peux pas donner à ce mendiant tout ce dont il a besoin, mais je vais lui donner quelque chose à manger et un peu d'argent. 4. Connaissez-vous l'endroit où il a rencontré les voleurs ? 5. La plupart des poissons que votre frère a pris ne sont pas bons à manger. 6. Le monsieur dont vous avez trouvé le portefeuille est parti il y a une heure. 7. L'élève à qui j'ai prêté mon canif ne me l'a pas rendu. 8. Je passe partout où un homme peut passer ; je vois tout ce qu'un homme peut voir.

(B) 1. Where are the cherries you picked this



La moisson.



La moisson.

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morning? 2. There are the men who told us that they had seen the robbers. 3. That is a man whose face I know quite well, but whose name I don't know. 4. Do you know the village in which I was born? 5. It was you who told me that you have everything you require. 6. The books I saw were not those you spoke about last night.

(C) *Replace the dash by a suitable Relative Pronoun or Adverb*: 1. La maison — j'ai achetée est à deux kilomètres de la gare. 2. Voilà l'automobile — je vous ai parlé ce matin. 3. C'est un pays — l'on voit beaucoup de gibier. 4. C'est mon père — m'a dit qu'il vous avait vu. 5. Voilà un auteur dans les œuvres — on trouve de belles pages. 6. Le "Firecrest" est le bateau dans — M. Gerbault a traversé l'Atlantique, seul.

LESSON XXII (A)

Picture VII.

La moisson.

une vallée des Alpes, an Alpine valley; le blé, wheat; l'avoine (*f.*), oats; l'orge (*f.*), barley; le seigle, rye; le chaume, stubble; l'épi (*m.*), ear; mûr, ripe; mûrir, to ripen.

les pâturages (*m.*) alpestres, the pasture-grounds of the Alps; la moisson, harvest; moissonner, to reap; le moissonneur, harvester, reaper; la faux, scythe; la faucille, hook, sickle; faucher, to mow; le manche, handle; aiguïser (*egui*ze), to sharpen; la lame, blade; le marteau, hammer; la récolte, harvest, crop.

une gerbe, a sheaf ; **lier**, to bind ; **une javelle**, handful, small sheaf ; **une moyette** *or* **moie**, a shock *or* stook (see illustrations for two varieties) ; **une meule**, stack ; **battre**, to thresh ; **un fléau**, flail ; **une (machine) batteuse**, threshing-machine ; **le grain**, grain ; **la paille**, straw ; **un chapeau de paille**, straw-hat.
la plaine, plain ; **la moissonneuse-lieuse**, a self-binding reaping machine.
le coquelicot (køkliko), poppy ; **le bleuet**, corn-cockle, cornflower.

LESSON XXIII

The Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective.

The simple Interrogative Pronoun is **qui**, who, whom, of persons and **que (quoi)**, what, of things, *e.g.*

qui vous a dit cela? who told you that ?

qu'avez-vous trouvé ? what did you find ?

But the French are very fond of using a longer form :

qui est-ce qui, who is it who, *i.e.* who ?

qui est-ce que, who is it that (*accus.*), *i.e.* whom ?

qu'est-ce qui, what is it that, *i.e.* what ? (*nom.*).

qu'est-ce que, what is it that, *i.e.* what ? (*accus.*).

Note the common conversational formula :

qu'est-ce que c'est que ça ? what's that ?

The forms used with a preposition are : **qui**, whom, **quoi**, what ; *e.g.*

à qui pensez-vous ? whom are you thinking of ?

à quoi pensez-vous ? what are you thinking of ?

The Interrogative Adjective is :

quel, quelle, quels, quelles ; e.g.

quel livre voulez-vous ? which book do you want ?

quelles fleurs préférez-vous ? which flowers do you prefer ?

quel est cet homme ? who is that man ?

The Interrogative Pronoun **lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles** = which one, which ones ; *e.g.* **voici trois roses ! laquelle préférez-vous ?** here are three roses ! which do you like best ?

VOCABULARY

une image, image, picture.

la jeunesse, youth.

l'absence (*f.*), absence.

avoir quelque chose, to have something the matter with one

avoir peur, to be afraid.

préférer, **aimer mieux**, to prefer

manquer (*māke*), to miss, lose.

réjouir, to rejoice.

intact (*ētakt*), entire, untouched

de ce côté, in this direction.

EXERCISE XXIII

(A) 1. Que restait-il de ce qu'il avait connu ? De toutes les images qui avaient réjoui sa jeunesse, laquelle retrouvait-il intacte ? 2. A quelle heure est-il parti ? De quel côté s'est-il dirigé ? 3. Qu'est-ce que vous avez ? De quoi avez-vous peur ? 4. Je lui ai montré trois livres et je lui ai demandé lequel il voulait. 5. Qui est-ce qui vous a demandé ce que je faisais ici ? 6. Quels sont ces gens-là ? Je ne les connais pas. 7. Que pensez-vous du roman que je vous ai prêté il y a

quelques jours ? 8. Laquelle de ces roses trouvez-vous la plus belle, la blanche ou la rouge ? 9. J'ai manqué le train de 7 h. 10 et j'ai dû prendre celui de 8 h. 15.

(B) 1. What did you find in the box ?—We found nothing of importance. 2. Which of the sisters do you like best ?—I prefer the younger. 3. He asked me what was the matter with me. I told him that there was nothing the matter with me. 4. By what train are you going to Paris ?—I mean to take the 4.35. 5. Which of the kittens are you going to give us ? 6. He did not know in which direction his brother had gone. 7. Whom did you see at the market ?—I saw my uncle and cousins. 8. What did he give you ?—He gave me some apples.

(C) *Replace each dash in the following sentences by an interrogative pronoun or adjective :* 1. Je voudrais savoir — est son avis. 2. Je ne sais pas — j'aime le mieux. 3. — est arrivé ? 4. — votre père a acheté au marché ? 5. Savez-vous — train je peux prendre pour arriver ce soir à Versailles ? 6. Il m'a demandé — était venu pendant son absence.

LESSON XXIV

The Possessive and Indefinite Pronouns.

The Possessive Pronoun stands for a possessive adjective + noun, *e. g.* **ce n'est pas votre livre**, it is not your book ; **c'est le mien**, it is mine.

This pronoun, like the personal pronoun, agrees in gender and number with the noun for which it stands.

	<i>M. sing.</i>	<i>F. sing.</i>	<i>M. plur.</i>	<i>F. plur.</i>
mine	le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes
thine (yours)	le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes
his, hers, its	le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes
ours	le nôtre	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres
yours	le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres
theirs	le leur	la leur	les leurs	les leurs

Some of the more common indefinite pronouns are :

quelqu'un, quelqu'une, quelques-uns, quelques-unes,
some one, some (people).

l'un . . . l'autre, the one, the other, *e.g.* ils se demandent l'un à l'autre, they ask one another.

les uns . . . les autres, some, the others.

quelques-uns . . . d'autres, some, others.

quelque chose, something, *e.g.* quelque chose d'intéressant, something interesting.

je ne sais qui, some one or other.

je ne sais quel, some or other (*adj.*).

je ne sais quoi, something or other.

n'importe qui (quel, quoi) any one (any, anything).

quiconque, whoever.

VOCABULARY

le maire, mayor.

une armoire, cupboard.

la chance, luck.

heureux, -euse, happy.

échapper, to escape.

croire, to believe.

se demander, to ask oneself,
wonder

il a de quoi vivre, he has
enough to live on.

EXERCISE XXIV

- (A) 1. Quelqu'un m'a dit qu'il n'allait plus chez eux. 2. Votre frère a laissé sa casquette sous le banc.

Il a dû prendre la mienne. 3. Il fait très chaud. Donnez-moi quelque chose de frais à boire. 4. Mes poires sont très petites cette année mais les vôtres sont un peu plus grosses. 5. Trois des voleurs ont échappé; les autres ont été pris par les gendarmes. 6. Ce sont vos livres, les nôtres sont dans l'armoire. 7. Les uns croyaient qu'il était riche, d'autres se demandaient s'il avait de quoi vivre. 8. N'importe qui vous dira que vous avez eu de la chance.

(B) 1. Here is your umbrella, hers is behind the door. 2. Some believe that whoever is rich is happy. 3. I have read in some book or other that your country is richer than ours. 4. Some said that he had already gone away, others that he was going to-morrow. 5. I hope that there is something good for dinner to-day. 6. If you will lend me your book, I'll lend you mine. 7. Whoever told you that was trying to deceive you. 8. Anybody will tell you where the mayor lives.

(C) *Give the French for:* 1. (a) Any newspaper, (b) some paper or other, (c) no matter which paper. 2. (a) It is not your hat, it is mine. (b) It is not your bicycle, it is his. (c) It is not our horse, it is yours. 3. (a) Thieves cheat one another. (b) The little girls are speaking to one another. (c) The boys looked at one another.

LESSON XXV

The Pronominal Adverbs *en* and *y*.

These two words are originally adverbs :

en corresponds to *de* and means *from* here, *from* there, *e.g.* *s'en aller*, to go away, *s'enfuir*, to flee.

y corresponds to **à** and means there, to there, *e.g.* **nous y allons**, we are going (there); **j'y ai vu**, I have seen there.

As a pronoun **en** stands for **de** + noun or personal pronoun, *e.g.* **combien de pommes avez-vous?** — **j'en ai trois**, how many apples have you? — I have three (of them).

y pronominal stands for **à, dans, sur**, etc. + noun or pronoun, *e.g.* **j'y pensais**, I was thinking of it.

It should be noted that **en** or **y** is frequently used in French where in English there is no corresponding word, *e.g.* **il n'en reste que deux**, there are only two (of them) left; **j'y suis invitée**, I am invited (to it).

VOCABULARY

le verger, orchard.

le concert, concert.

le bureau, desk.

le sucre, sugar.

le papier à lettres, note-paper.

l'encre (*f.*), ink.

la prune, plum.

assister à, to be present at.

songer à, to think of, dream of.

cinquante, fifty.

EXERCISE XXV

(A) 1. Combien de pommiers avez-vous dans votre verger? — J'en ai au moins cinquante. 2. Allez-vous à la poste ce soir? — Oui, j'y vais tout de suite. 3. Si vous voulez des timbres je vous en apporterai. 4. Il y a eu un bon concert hier soir; y avez-vous assisté? 5. J'ai cherché dans l'armoire mais je n'y ai rien trouvé. 6. Si j'avais su que vous n'y étiez pas, je m'en serais allé plus tôt. 7. Le mendiant m'a demandé de l'argent mais je n'en avais pas sur moi. 8. Allez à ma chambre et vous y trouverez de l'encre dans mon bureau.

(B) 1. Have you any note-paper?—Yes, I have some in my room. 2. When do you intend to go to London?—I am going next week. 3. How many brothers have you?—I have three. 4. I have often thought of it. 5. We have some very pretty roses. Would you like to give some to your mother? 6. I am going to the market. Will you come with me? 7. We were at the theatre last Saturday. We saw your sisters there. 8. I thought you had two sisters.—No, I have only one.

(C) *Replace a de or à + noun or pronoun by en or y in each of the following sentences :* 1. Il n'a pas songé à cela. 2. Je n'ai plus d'encre. 3. Pourquoi lui avez-vous donné des prunes? 4. Il ne me reste plus de sucre. 5. Je suis allé à Paris l'année dernière.

LESSON XXVI

The Adjective.

Most adjectives form their feminine by adding **-e** to the masculine, *e.g.* **vert, verte ; petit, petite.** (Adjectives ending in **-e** mute do not change, *e.g.* **rouge, rouge.**) Some adjectives undergo a slight modification, *e.g.*

Final **x** becomes **s** before **e** mute, *e.g.* **heureux, heureuse.**

Final **f** becomes **v**, *e.g.* **neuf, neuve.**

Final **c** becomes **-che, -que, or -cque**, *e.g.* **blanc, blanche ; public, publique ; grec, grecque.**

Adjectives ending in **-er** have the feminine in **-ère**, *e.g.* **léger, légère.**

Adjectives in **-en** or **-eil** and **-et** double the final con-

sonant before the **-e**, *e.g.* **chrétien, chrétienne** (Christian); **bon, bonne** ; **pareil, pareille** ; **net, nette**.

(*Note*.—A few in **-et** take **-ète**, *e.g.* **complet, complète** ; **inquiet, inquiète** ; **secret, secrète**.)

Some common irregular feminine forms are :

bas, basse , low.	gentil, gentille , nice.
doux, douce , sweet, soft.	gras, grasse , fat.
épais, épaisse , thick.	gros, grosse , big.
faux, fausse , false.	long, longue , long.
frais, fraîche , fresh, cool.	sot, sotté , foolish, silly.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

Very few French adjectives have a real comparative or superlative form. With most of them **plus** and **le plus** are used exactly as "more" and "most" are used with the longer English adjectives, *e.g.*

beau, beautiful ; **plus beau**, more beautiful ; **le plus beau**, (the) most beautiful.
grand, great ; **plus grand**, greater ; **le plus grand**, (the) greatest.

The following have a special comparative form :

The common adjective **bon** has kept the Latin comparative form **meilleur** (melior) ; the superlative is **le meilleur**. [*N.B.*—**meilleur** has the fem. form **meilleure**.]

Similarly **mal**, **pire**, **le pire** ; **petit**, **moindre**, **less**, **le moindre**, **least**.

moins, **less**, **le moins**, **least**, are used like **plus**, "more," and **le plus**, "most" : *e.g.* **grand, moins grand, le moins grand**.

Adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives, *e.g.*

doucement, plus doucement le plus doucement.
sweetly, softly.

vite, quickly plus vite le plus vite.

Note especially **bien**, well; **mieux**, better; **le mieux**, best.

Equality is expressed by **aussi . . . que**, *e.g.*

Il est aussi intelligent que son frère, he is as clever as his brother.

VOCABULARY

le palais, the palace.
aimable, likable.

chasser, to drive away.
là-bas, over yonder.

tant, so much.

EXERCISE XXVI

(A) 1. Ma bicyclette est plus légère que la tienne.
2. Pierre est l'élève le plus intelligent de sa classe, mais il est beaucoup moins intelligent que son cousin Jean.
3. Cette rose-ci est plus belle que celle-là. 4. Donnez-moi deux kilos de vos meilleures pommes. 5. Cette route est bien plus longue que l'autre. 6. L'automobile de mon père est moins lourde que celle de mon oncle ou que la vôtre. 7. Les gens les plus riches ne sont pas toujours les plus heureux. 8. J'ai acheté une livre de ces grosses poires jaunes que vous aimez tant.

(B) 1. The wood of the oak is heavier than that of the poplar. 2. My strawberries are bigger than yours, but I think yours are sweeter. 3. That blue car is much faster than the red [one]. 4. Mary is cleverer than Jane, but Jane is more likable. 5. These yellow

roses are less beautiful than those red ones over yonder.
 6. The king drove his youngest daughter from the palace. 7. My motor-cycle is better than my brother's.
 8. Go to the garden and bring me some fresh flowers.

(C) *Replace the dashes in the following sentences by suitable adjectives:* 1. Au printemps les feuilles de cet arbre sont —, en automne elles sont —. 2. Cette poire est — — que celle-là mais je crois qu'elle est — —. 3. Ces moutons sont — — que ceux de mon oncle mais ils sont — —. 4. Cette route est — — que l'autre mais elle est — —. 5. Ma motocyclette est — — que la vôtre mais elle va — —. 6. Louis est — — que son frère mais il est — — que lui.

LESSON XXVI (A)

Picture VIII.

Le bureau de poste—extérieur et intérieur.

à Paris une lampe bleue indique un bureau de poste ; la boîte aux lettres, letter-box ; à gauche, Paris ; au milieu, départements et étranger (provincial and foreign, country and abroad) ; à droite, imprimés, printed papers.

jeter or mettre à la boîte, to post ; la levée, collection ; on les boîtes aux lettres are given les heures des levées and there is a notice : la (3^e) levée est faite.

la distribution, delivery ; l'expéditeur, sender.

un employé des P.T.T., a post-office employé ; le facteur, postman ; le petit télégraphiste, the telegraph messenger, boy ; un (postier) ambulant, a

travelling sorter; **faire le tri des lettres**, to sort the letters; **une case**, pigeon-hole; **un sac**, a bag; **un wagon-poste**, mail-van; **le timbrage**, stamping with date and name of post-office; **le timbre**, post-mark.

la lettre, letter; **la carte postale**, post-card; **un imprimé**, printed matter; **papiers d'affaires**, book-post; **une dépêche**, **un télégramme**, a telegram; **un paquet**, packet; **un colis postal**, parcel (sent by parcel-post); **recommander**, to register; **charger**, to insure; **un mandat (de) poste**, post-office order; **un bon de poste**, postal order; **remplir le bulletin**, to fill up the form. **toucher un mandat**, to cash a money-order.

affranchir une lettre, to pay the postage on a letter; **l'affranchissement (m.)**, postage; **un timbre-poste**, *plur.* **des timbres-poste**, stamp; **un carnet de timbres**, a book of stamps; **le guichet** (giʃe), window; **le grillage** (griʒ), grating; **numéroté**, numbered; **poste restante**, of letters waiting to be called for; **la caisse d'épargne**, P.O. savings bank; **consulter le Bottin**, to consult the Directory; **une pièce (d'identité)**, a passport or similar proof that you are the person named.

Typical Questions.

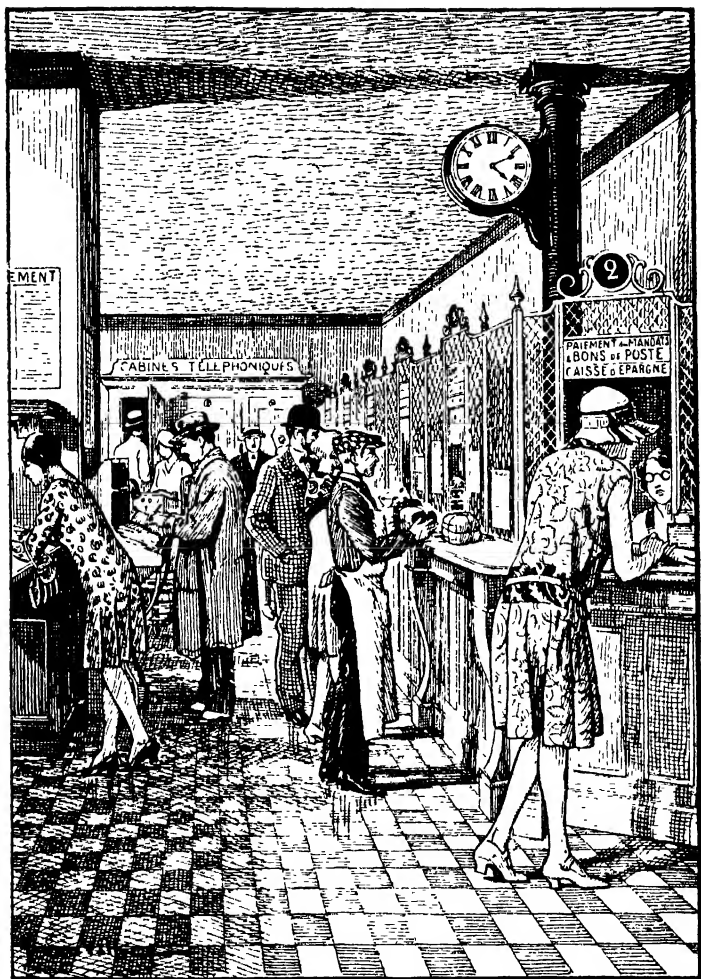
In a French post-office how would you ask for

- (a) twelve 30 fr. stamps.
- (b) ten 18 fr. stamps.
- (c) a money-order for 2500 francs.

On voit une dizaine de personnes dans ce bureau de Poste. Dites ce que fait chacune de ces personnes.



Le bureau de poste (extérieur)



Le bureau de poste (intérieur).

LESSON XXVII

The Subjunctive Mood.

This mood, which is now little used in English, is still quite common in French.

It has four tenses, the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect.

The Present Subjunctive is regularly formed from the present participle by changing **-ant** into **-e**, *e.g.*

**portant, que je porte ; finissant, que je finisse ;
vendant, que je vende.**

The regular endings are **-e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent.**
Present Subjunctive of **porter, finir, and vendre.**

(*N.B.*—Since the Subjunctive is nearly always used with the conjunction **que**, it is advisable to learn it along with that conjunction.)

que je porte	finisse	vende
que tu portes	finisses	vendes
qu'il porte	finisse	vende
que nous portions	finissions	vendions
que vous portiez	finissiez	vendiez
qu'ils portent	finissent	vendent

Several common irregular verbs have an irregularly formed present subjunctive, *e.g.*

aller	faire	prendre	vouloir
que j'aïlle (aɪj)	fasse	prenne	veuille (vœɪj)
que tu aïlles	fasses	prennes	veuilles
qu'il aille	fasse	prenne	veuille
que nous allions	fassions	prenions	voulions
que vous alliez	fassiez	preniez	vouliez
qu'ils aillent	fassent	prennent	veussent

pouvoir	venir	avoir	être
que je puisse	vienne	aie (e)	sois
que tu puisses	viennes	aies	sois
qu'il puisse	vienne	ait	soit
que nous puissions	venions	ayons	soyons
que vous puissiez	veniez	ayez	soyez
qu'ils puissent	viennent	aient	soient

The Subjunctive Mood is used in noun clauses introduced by **que**, depending on a verb of wishing. We have already used the verb **vouloir** with an Infinitive, as in **il voulait partir**, he wished to set off. Here the subject wishes to do something himself, *i.e.* the "wishing" and the "setting off" are done by the same person, and in such cases the Infinitive is used.

But if we have to express in French "I wish you to set off" we must use the Subjunctive, **je veux que vous partiez**.

VOCABULARY

venir prendre, to come for, call for.

EXERCISE XXVII

(A) 1. Nous voulons que vous lui donniez cet argent. 2. Voulez-vous qu'il leur dise que vous êtes ici? 3. Il veut que je parte demain avec lui. 4. Je veux que vous rentriez avant onze heures. 5. Est-ce que vous voulez que l'automobile vienne vous prendre? 6. Voulez-vous qu'on porte ces lettres à la poste?

(B) 1. He wishes us to tell him when you arrived. 2. Do you want them to start off at once? 3. Your mother wishes you to come back early. 4. Do you wish John to come and see you to-morrow? 5. They

want her to take these letters to the post at once.
6. We want you to bring us some fresh eggs next week.

(C) *Translate into French:* 1. Do you wish to see my father?—My father wishes you to come and see him. 2. I want to post these letters.—Shall I post them for you? 3. My cousin wants to see your roses.—Does she want me to give her some? 4. We want to go to the market to-morrow.—Does your father wish you to go (there)?

LESSON XXVIII

The Imperfect Subjunctive.

This tense is always formed by adding *-se* to the 2nd Sing. of the Past Historic, *e.g.*

je portai, tu portas	que je portasse
je finis, tu finis	que je finisse
je reçus, tu reçus	que je reçusse

The tense is conjugated thus :

que je portasse	finisse	reçusse
que tu portasses	finisses	reçusses
qu'il portât	finît	reçût
que nous portassions	finissions	reçussions
que vous portassiez	finissiez	reçussiez
qu'ils portassent	finissent	reçussent

The rule for the sequence of tenses is that a primary tense (Pres., Fut., Perf.) should be followed by a primary, and a secondary tense (Imperf., Past Hist., Fut. in Past, and their compound tenses) by a secondary. But the French think some forms of the Imperfect Subjunctive so clumsy that they often use a Pres.

where the Imperf. is grammatically correct, *e.g.* one says naturally : **je voudrais qu'il me dît**, I should like him to tell me ; but *not* **je voudrais que vous portassiez cette lettre à la poste**, I should like you to take this letter to the post. Hence **portassiez** is replaced by **portiez**.

Verbs of Ordering and Forbidding are followed by **que** with the Subjunctive when the order is indirect. Cp. *e.g.*

(a) **Il leur a ordonné de le suivre**, He bade them (definite) follow him.

(b) **Il ordonna qu'on le suivît**, He ordered them (indefinite) to follow him.

(a) **Elle m'a défendu d'ouvrir la fenêtre**, She told me I was not to open the window.

(b) **Elle a défendu qu'on ouvre la fenêtre**, She has said that the window is not to be opened.

VOCABULARY

le nom (n3), name.

geler (ʒele), to freeze.

jouer, to play.

permettre à qqn. d'entrer dans,

to allow someone into.

dans la maison, indoors.

EXERCISE XXVIII

(A) 1. Mon père a défendu qu'on joue dans le jardin. 2. Le jardinier nous a défendu de courir dans les allées. 3. Le médecin ordonna que l'enfant restât dans la maison quand il pleuvait. 4. Il voulut que nous lui disions le nom de notre ami. 5. Commandez qu'on m'allume du feu dans ma chambre. Il fait froid ce soir et je gèle. 6. Pourquoi a-t-il défendu qu'on ouvre les fenêtres de cette salle ? 7. Leur père voulait qu'ils se couchent avant neuf heures. 8. Je voudrais que vous fussiez moins paresseux.

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(B) 1. My father ordered the courtyard gate to be shut every night at ten o'clock. 2. He said that the dog was not to be allowed into the garden. 3. She wished her little son to play indoors when it was raining. 4. He forbade a fire to be lighted in that bedroom. 5. The general gave orders for the soldiers to set out at 4 A.M. 6. They wanted us to give them the roses we had plucked.

(C) *Replace each dash by a suitable verb:* 1. Notre mère nous a défendu -- dans le salon. 2. Elle a défendu qu'on -- dans le jardin. 3. Il voulait qu'on lui -- à quelle heure vous êtes parti. 4. Le colonel donna l'ordre que les soldats -- tout de suite. 5. Dites-lui que je suis occupé. Qu'il -- ce soir.

LESSON XXVIII (A)

Picture IX.

Le théâtre.

le théâtre, theatre; **l'opéra**, (*m.*), opera; **une pièce**, piece, play; **une tragédie**, tragedy; **une comédie**, comedy; **un drame lyrique**, lyrical drama.

A Paris il y a quatre théâtres subventionnés (subsidized by the State): **l'Opéra**, **l'Opéra-Comique**, **le Théâtre-Français** *ou* **la Comédie-Française**, **l'Odéon**. **jouer**, **donner une pièce**, to play; **représenter**, to play, perform; **première représentation**, first performance. **le bureau de location**, booking-office; **prendre un billet en location**, to book a seat; **faire la queue**, to form a queue; **une affiche**, bill; **regarder le plan** (*plan-modèle*) **avant de demander une place; après avoir pris sa place.**

Spécimens de billets :—

1. Théâtre de l'Opéra.

TH. DE L'OPÉRA

SOIRÉE

Mercredi 20 Juillet

Troisième Loge de Face

31⁵

CÔTÉ GAUCHE

Coupon à conserver

2. Opéra-Comique.

OPÉRA-COMIQUE

PRIX : La Place, 25 fr. 50

Droits et Taxes compris

Timbre de Quittance en sus

SOIRÉE du Jeudi 23 Août 19—

Fauteuil de Face 2^{me} Étage

CÔTÉ GAUCHE

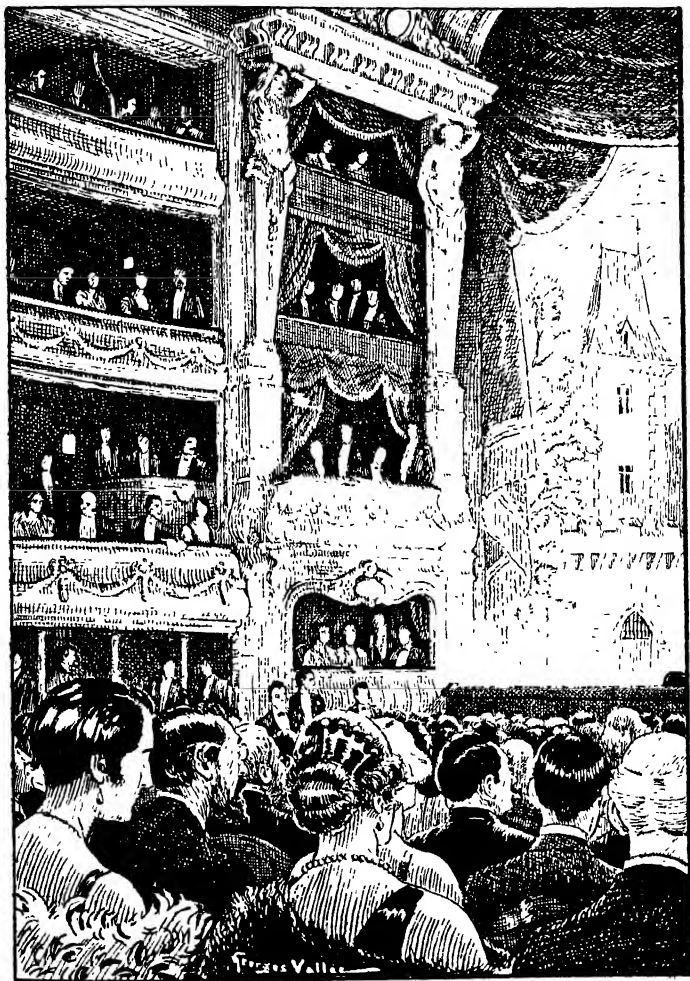
3^e Rang

N^o 51

**Tous les Billets revendus en dehors du Théâtre et avec
majoration seront refusés au Contrôle**

Coupon à conserver

(NOTE : Prices of tickets are now much higher)



La Comédie-Française, la salle.

3. Comédie-Française.

COMÉDIE-FRANÇAISE

LOCATION et BUREAU

Prix de la place, 15 fr. 50—Timbre en sus

Pour les Retraites, 0 fr. 50 en sus

Jeudi 30 Août 19—

SOIRÉE

Fauteuil des Troisièmes Loges

N° 28

R. 1

Contremaître conserver

Les Coupons délivrés ne sont ni échangés ni remboursés

Les Dames sont admises sans chapeau ni COIFFURE.

(NOTE: Prices of tickets are now much higher)

- la salle, the house; le rideau, curtain; lever, baisser le rideau, to raise, lower the curtain; les trois coups, three knocks which precede the raising of the curtain; la scène, stage; les décors (*m.*), scenery; la mise en scène, staging; la rampe, footlights; la boîte du souffleur, prompter's box; les coulisses (*f.*), wings.
- un acteur, actor; une actrice, actress; un chanteur, une cantatrice, singer; une danseuse, dancer; le ballet, ballet; le chœur, choir; l'orchestre (*orkestrə*) (*m.*), orchestra.
- la loge, box; loge de face, de côté, box facing, at the side of, the stage; loge de troisième, box on third

storey; **une avant-scène**, stage box; **une baignoire**, box on ground-floor (**rez-de-chaussée**); **un fauteuil**, armchair; **un strapontin**, bracket-seat, gangway-seat; **l'étage** (*m.*), storey; **le rang**, row; **la galerie**, gallery; **le balcon**, balcony; **le premier balcon**, dress-circle; **le parterre**, pit; **fauteuils**, **stalles d'orchestre**, orchestra stalls; **le vestiaire**, cloak-room; **une ouvreuse**, woman who shows you to your seat.

Le foyer (*fwaj*) **de l'Opéra** et **l'escalier de l'Opéra** sont célèbres.

During the **entr'actes** (*m.*) the spectators usually leave their seats and walk in the **foyer** or in the **couloirs** (corridors).

Une sonnerie électrique (electric bell) **les avertit** (warns) **que l'acte suivant va commencer.**

LESSON XXIX

The Perfect Subjunctive.

The Perfect Subjunctive is formed by adding the Past Participle of the verb to the Present Subjunctive of **avoir** or **être**, *e.g.*

que j'aie donné	que je sois parti
que tu aies donné	que tu sois parti
qu'il ait donné	qu'il soit parti
que nous ayons donné	que nous soyons partis
que vous ayez donné	que vous soyez partis
qu'ils aient donné	qu'ils soient partis

The Subjunctive is used in a Noun Clause introduced by **que** depending on an expression of denial or doubt, *e.g.* **Je ne crois pas qu'il soit venu**, I don't believe he has come; **je doute qu'il vienne**, I doubt if he will come.

VOCABULARY

le monde (mō:ld), world	pareil (pare:j), pareille , similar,
douter , to doubt ; j'en doute ,	such
I doubt it ; douter que , to	possible , possible.
doubt whether	impossible , impossible.
mechant , naughty, cruel	vrai , true
	même , even.

EXERCISE XXIX

(A) 1. Crovez-vous qu'il y ait au monde un homme plus heureux que moi ? 2. Nous ne croyons pas que le bateau soit parti. 3. Je ne savais même pas qu'elle eût un frère. 4. Je ne dis pas que vous ayez essayé de les tromper. 5. Nous doutons qu'il soit arrivé. 6. Il se peut qu'ils aient dit cela mais j'en doute. 7. Vous ne devez pas croire que cet enfant soit méchant. 8. Est-il possible qu'on croie des choses pareilles ?

(B) 1. I don't believe that your brother did that. 2. It is impossible that he can have arrived so soon. 3. I do not think that he will be able to tell us when the tram will arrive. 4. We did not even know that our friends had left. 5. I doubt whether he will arrive before midnight. 6. Is it possible that you intend to go away to-morrow ?

(C) *Translate into French.* 1. I do not believe that (a) he is coming, (b) they have come, (c) they can come, (d) they intend to come. 2. We doubt whether (a) they have left, (b) they will leave to-day, (c) they wish to leave. 3. It is impossible that (a) the news is true, (b) the boat has gone, (c) you can believe it.

LESSON XXX

The Pluperfect Subjunctive.

The Pluperfect Subjunctive is formed by adding the Past Participle of the verb to the Imperfect Subj. of *avoir* or *être*, *e.g.*

que j'eusse donné	que je fusse parti
que tu eusses donné	que tu fusses parti
qu'il eût donné	qu'il fût parti
que nous eussions donné	que nous fussions partis
que vous eussiez donné	que vous fussiez partis
qu'ils eussent donné	qu'ils fussent partis

The Subjunctive is used in a Noun Clause introduced by **que**, depending on an expression of mental emotion, *e.g.*

joy, fear, regret, etc., *e.g.* **Je regrette qu'il soit parti**, I am sorry that he has left ; **c'est dommage que vous ne puissiez pas y aller**, it is a pity you can't go.

After an (affirmative) expression of fear **ne** is regularly used in the dependent noun clause where there is no negative in English, *e.g.* **Je crains qu'il ne vienne**, I am afraid he will come.

VOCABULARY

le retour	return ; être de re-	s'égarer, to lose one's way.
tour, to be back.		fâché, angry, annoyed, sorry.
le mauvais temps,	bad weather.	étonné, surprised.
tonner, to astonish, sur-		content, pleased.
prise.		c'est dommage, it is a pity.
regretter, to regret, be sorry.		quel dommage ! what a pity !
éviter, to avoid.		

EXERCISE XXX

(A) 1. Je suis heureux que vous ayez pu venir nous voir. 2. C'était dommage qu'ils fussent partis avant mon retour. 3. Nous étions contents qu'elle eût pu retrouver son porte-monnaie. 4. Il n'était pas fâché que le mauvais temps l'empêchât de partir. 5. Elle est étonnée que vous ne soyez jamais allée la voir. 6. Il craignait que ses amis ne fussent arrivés trop tôt. 7. Cela m'étonne que vous ayez cru tout ce qu'il vous disait. 8. Nous regrettons qu'il ait cru que nous voulions l'éviter.

(B) 1. We are pleased that he has arrived safely. 2. They are sorry that you have lost your purse. 3. It was a pity that they did not arrive in time. 4. I am sorry that I was not able to see him. 5. It astonished them that he was so easily able to deceive you. 6. We were beginning to be afraid that you had lost your way in the forest. 7. I was annoyed that you should think that I did not wish to see you. 8. They were very pleased that you were able to go with them.

(C) *Translate*: 1. He is glad that (a) you have come, (b) they can come, (c) we have been able to come. 2. It was a pity that (a) they could not go, (b) we went, (c) you can't go. 3. We are sorry that (a) you can't do it, (b) he has not done it, (c) she is doing that.

LESSON XXXI

The Subjunctive in Adjective Clauses.

The Subjunctive is used in a relative clause depending on .

1. A negative antecedent, *e.g.* **il n'y a pas d'homme**

qui comprenne ces choses-là, there is no man who understands these things.

2. A general or indefinite antecedent, *e.g.* **il chercha un café où il pût se reposer**, he looked for a café where he might take a rest (not a certain café but any one of such a kind that . . .).

3. A superlative adjective or **seul, premier, dernier**, *e.g.* **C'est le plus beau poème qu'on puisse lire**, it is the finest poem one can read; **c'était la seule parole qu'il entendit**, it was the only word he heard.

VOCABULARY

la cathédrale (katedral), cathe- dral	emmener (āinne), to lead away, take (away).
la tâche , task.	demeurer , to stay, live.
	dévout , devoted.

EXERCISE XXXI

(A) 1. Emmenez-moi dans un endroit où je ne vois ou n'entende personne. 2. C'est le roman le plus beau qu'il ait jamais écrit. 3. C'était la seule tâche dont il fût capable. 4. Il n'y a personne qui ne croie que vous êtes riche. 5. C'était l'homme le plus aimable que nous avons jamais rencontré. 6. Je voudrais trouver une plage où l'on puisse passer un mois bien tranquille. 7. Ce sont les seuls livres que nous avons apportés. 8. Vous avez dans cette ville la plus belle cathédrale qui soit au monde.

(B) 1. We found nobody who could tell us where you lived. 2. I think that it is the first novel he wrote. 3. You are the only person to whom I have said that. 4. These are the most beautiful roses I have ever seen.

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5. I am trying to find a book which tells us the story of this cathedral. 6. He is the most faithful friend I have. 7. Try to think of something I can do for you. 8. There is nobody who can help you in this (y).

(C) *Replace the Infinitive by a Subjunctive in the following sentences:* 1. C'est la seule chose que je (*pouvoir*) vous offrir. 2. C'est le dernier mot qu'il (*prononcer*). 3. C'est la plage la plus déserte que je (*connaître*). 4. Rien ne m'est arrivé que je n' (*avoir*) prévu. 5. Je vais chercher un endroit où je (*pouvoir*) me reposer. 6. Je voulais trouver un homme qui me (*être*) dévoué.

LESSON XXXII

The Subjunctive in Adverbial Clauses.

Several conjunctions are always followed by the Subjunctive in an adverbial clause.

Some of these are :

avant que (ne) before, *e.g.* je partirai avant qu'il ne vienne, I shall go away before he comes.

bien que and quoique, although, *e.g.* bien qu'ils soient riches ils ne sont pas heureux, although they are rich they are not happy.

afin que, pour que, in order that, *e.g.* je l'ai accompagné pour qu'on ne pût soupçonner où il allait, I accompanied him so that no one might suspect where he was going.

jusqu'à ce que, until, *e.g.* ils restaient jusqu'à ce que la nuit fût avancée, they would stay till late at night.

à moins que . . . ne, unless, *e.g.* je resterai à moins que

vous ne me disiez de partir, I shall stay unless you tell me to go.

sans que, without, *e.g.* **un quart d'heure passa sans que personne ouvrît la bouche**, a quarter of an hour passed without anyone saying a word.

de façon que, de sorte que take a Subjunctive when the adverbial clause gives the result aimed at, an Indicative when it gives the actual result.

Note the three constructions :

avant midi, before noon.

avant de sortir, before going out.

avant que vous sortiez, before you go out.

jusqu'à minuit, till midnight.

jusqu'à lui dire, so far as to tell him.

jusqu'à ce qu'il me dît, till he told me.

VOCABULARY

le patron, master, employer.

la sentinelle, sentinel.

tout le monde, everybody.

ainé, elder, eldest.

sûr, sure.

apercevoir, to perceive, notice.

conduire, to guide.

décider, to decide.

paraître, to seem, appear.

rattraper, to make up on, overtake.

EXERCISE XXXII

(A) 1. Elle paraissait l'ainée, bien qu'elle eût deux ans de moins que sa sœur. 2. Nous passerons la nuit ici à moins que nous ne trouvions quelqu'un qui veuille bien nous conduire au village. 3. Je suis sûr que nous pourrons les rattraper avant qu'ils sortent de la ville. 4. Nous restâmes sur la falaise jusqu'à ce que la nuit tombât. 5. Cet ouvrier travaille de façon que son

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patron est très content de lui. 6. Quoiqu'il fasse noir, je pourrai facilement trouver mon chemin. 7. Il réussit à sortir de la ville sans que les sentinelles l'aperçussent. 8. Vous devriez travailler de façon que tout le monde soit content de vous.

(B) 1. I will not go unless he invites me. 2. We know that without your telling us. 3. Although they are poor, they are the happiest people I know. 4. Although it was dark, we did not take a lantern. 5. He told me that he was going to stay until his brother arrived. 6. We can't decide what we are going to do until (=before) your uncle answers our letter. 7. The boy answered all the questions in such a way that his master was very pleased. 8. You can't go out of this gate without people seeing you.

(C) a. Give examples of **sans** used with a noun, with an infinitive and of **sans que** with the Subjunctive, using in each sentence the noun **frère** and the verb **voir**.

b. Similarly of **pour (que)** with pronoun **vous** and the verb **aider**.

c. *Translate*: I shall do this to help him. I want him to help me. I shall tell him everything in order that he may be able to help us.

LESSON XXXIII

The Subjunctive (*contd.*).

The 3rd person of the Subjunctive can be used as an imperative, *e.g.* **qu'ils viennent tout de suite**, let them come at once.

The Subjunctive is also used in wishes, *e.g.* **vive le roi!** long live the king! **plût à Dieu!** would to God!

The past forms of the Subjunctive are frequently used in supposition, *e.g.* **si l'enfant l'eût entendu, il eût eu peur**, if the boy had heard him, he would have been afraid. The usual French would be : **si l'enfant l'avait entendu, il aurait eu peur**.

Similarly with **comme si**, as if, *e.g.* **comme s'il m'eût compris, le lion rugit encore une fois**, as if he had understood me, the lion roared once again.

il faut, it is necessary, is often followed by **que** with the Subjunctive, *e.g.* **il faut que je sorte**, I must go out.

VOCABULARY

le **pêtre**, priest.

consacré, consecrated.

la **relique**, relic.

avoir raison, to be right.

il fait nuit, it is dark.

la **nuit**, night, dark.

saint, sacred.

louer, to praise.

devenir, to become ; **qu'est-il devenu ?** what has become of him ?

plaire, to please ; **plaise**, 3rd sing. *pres subj.* ; **plût**, 3rd sing. *imperf. subj.*

EXERCISE XXXIII

(A) 1. Je ne sais pas ce que je serais devenu si le médecin ne m'eût pas emmené de cette chambre.
2. Puissiez-vous avoir raison, monsieur, dit le prêtre.
3. Plût à Dieu que j'eusse écouté la voix qui me retenait !
4. Dieu veuille que je vive assez longtemps pour voir cela !
5. Dieu soit loué ! répondit le jeune homme, je vais rendre à mon père tout ce que j'ai.
6. Pour que l'église fût consacrée, il fallait qu'elle eût les reliques d'un saint.

(B) 1. You must start at once if you wish to arrive before dark.
2. We must tell you all that he said.
3. They must have gone out into the garden, they are

no longer here. 4. I must show you the car my father has just bought. 5. Soldiers must obey their officers. 6. At last I had to get up, dress, and go down to breakfast.

(C) *Learn off the following phrases:* (a) **Quelque riche qu'il soit**, however rich he may be; (b) **si riche qu'il soit**, rich as he may be; (c) **quoiqu'il en soit**, however that may be; (d) **quelles que soient vos opinions**, whatever your opinions may be.

REFERENCE TABLE OF VERB FORMS

NOTE.—*This table is not meant to be exhaustive : only the common Irregular Verbs are given.*

avoir, to have.

être, to be.

Principal Parts :

avoir, ayant, eu, j'ai, j'eus.

être, étant, été, je suis, je fus.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present.

j'ai	je suis
tu as	es
il a	est
nous avons	sommes
vous avez	êtes
ils ont	sont

Imperfect.

j'avais	j'étais
tu avais	étais
il avait	était
nous avions	étions
vous aviez	étiez
ils avaient	étaient

Past Historic.

j'eus	nous eûmes	je fus	nous fûmes
tu eus	vous eûtes	tu fus	vous fûtes
il eut	ils eurent	il fut	ils furent

Future.

j'aurai	je serai
tu auras	seras
il aura	sera
nous aurons	serons
vous aurez	serez
ils auront	seront

Future in the Past.

j'aurais	je serais
tu aurais	serais
il aurait	serait
nous aurions	serions
vous auriez	seriez
ils auraient	seraient

Perfect.

j'ai eu j'ai été

Pluperfect.

j'avais eu j'avais été

Past Anterior.

j'eus eu

j'eus été

*Future Perfect.**Future Perfect in the Past.*

j'aurai eu

j'aurai été

j'aurais eu

j'aurais été

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present.

que j'aie (ε)

je sois (swa)

que tu aies (ε)

sois (swa)

qu'il ait (ε)

soit (swa)

que nous ayons (εjɔ̃)

soyons (swajɔ̃)

que vous ayez (εje)

soyez (swaje)

qu'ils aient (ε)

soient (swa)

Imperfect.

que j'eusse (ys)

je fusse (fys)

que tu eusses (ys)

fusses (fys)

qu'il eût (y)

fût (fy)

que nous eussions (ysjɔ̃)

fussions (fysjɔ̃)

que vous eussiez (ysje)

fussiez (fysje)

qu'ils eussent (ys)

fussent (fys)

*Perfect.**Pluperfect.*

que j'aie eu

que j'eusse eu

que j'aie été

que j'eusse été

IMPERATIVE

—
aieayons
ayez—
soissoyons
soyez*The Regular Verb in -er, -ir, and -re,*

- e.g.* donner, donnant, donné, je donne, je donnai.
finir, finissant, fini, je finis, je finis.
vendre, vendant, vendu, je vends, je vendis.

INDICATIVE

Present.

je donne	finis	vends
tu donnes	finis	vends
il donne	finit	vend
nous donnons	finissons	vendons
vous donnez	finissez	vendez
ils donnent	finissent	vendent

Imperfect.

je donnais	<i>endings</i> -ais, -ions
je finissais	-ais, -iez
je vendais	-ait, -aient

Past Historic.

je donnai	finis	vendis
tu donnas	finis	vendis
il donna	finit	vendit
nous donnâmes	finîmes	vendîmes
vous donnâtes	finîtes	vendîtes
ils donnèrent	finirent	vendirent

Future

je donnerai	<i>endings</i> -ai, -ons
je finirai	-as, -ez
je vendrai	-a, -ont

Future in the Past.

je donnerais	<i>endings</i> -ais, -ions
je finirais	-ais, -iez
je vendrais	-ait, -aient

*Perfect.**Pluperfect.*

j'ai donné, fini, vendu j'avais donné, fini, vendu

Past Anterior.

j'eus donné, fini, vendu

*Future Perfect.**Future Perfect in the Past.*

j'aurai donné, fini, vendu j'aurais donné, fini, vendu

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present.

que je donne	finisse	vende
que tu donnes	finisses	vendes
qu'il donne	finisse	vende
que nous donnions	finissions	vendions
que vous donniez	finissiez	vendiez
qu'ils donnent	finissent	vendent

Imperfect.

que je donnasse	finisse	vendisse
que tu donnasses	finisses	vendisses
qu'il donnât	finît	vendît
que nous donnassions	finissions	vendissions
que vous donnassiez	finissiez	vendissiez
qu'ils donnassent	finissent	vendissent

Perfect.

que j'aie donné, fini, vendu

Pluperfect.

que j'eusse donné, fini, vendu

IMPERATIVE

donnons	—	finissons	vendons
donne	donnez	finis finissez	vends vendez

Notes on spelling of verbs in -er.

1. Verbs in **-cer** change **c** into **ç** before **-a** or **-o**, e.g. **nous commençons, je commençai.**

2. Verbs in **-ger** add an **e** to **g** before **-a** or **-o**, e.g. **nous mangeons, je mangeais.**

3. Verbs in **-yer** change **-y** to **-i** before **e** mute, *e.g.* **nettoyer**, il nettoie ; **envoyer**, il envoie.

4. Verbs in **-ener** change stem **-e** to **-è** before an **e** mute, *e.g.* **mener**, il mène : similarly **-ever**, *e.g.* **lever**, il lève.

5. Some verbs in **-eter** take **-èt-** before **e** mute, *e.g.* **acheter**, il achète ; others double the **t**, *e.g.* **jeter**, il jette.

6. Similarly **-eler**, *e.g.* **geler**, il gèle ; **appeler**, il appelle.

Irregular Verbs in -er.

aller, to go, **allant**, **allé**, **je vais**, **j'allai**.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>
je vais	j'irai	que j'aïlle (aɪ)
tu vas		que tu aïlles
il va		qu'il aïlle
nous allons		que nous aïllions
vous allez		que vous aïliez
ils vont		qu'ils aïllent

envoyer, to send, has an irregular Future, **j'enverrai**.

Irregular Verbs in -ir.

- courir**, to run, **courant**, **couru**, **je cours**, **je courus**.
- couvrir**, to cover, **couvrant**, **couvert**, **je couvre**, **je couvris**.
- cueillir**, to pluck, gather, **cueillant**, **cueilli**, **je cueille**, **je cueillis**.
- dormir**, to sleep, **dormant**, **dormi**, **je dors**, **je dormis**.
- mentir**, to tell a falsehood, **mentant**, **menti**, **je mens**, **je mentis**.
- mourir**, to die, **mourant**, **mort**, **je meurs**, **je mourus**.
- offrir**, to offer, **offrant**, **offert**, **j'offre**, **j'offris**.
- ouvrir**, to open, **ouvrant**, **ouvert**, **j'ouvre**, **j'ouvris**.
- partir**, to set out, **partant**, **parti**, **je pars**, **je partis**.

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10. **sentir**, to feel, **sentant**, **senti**, **je sens**, **je sentis**.
 11. **servir**, to serve, **servant**, **servi**, **je sers**, **je servis**.
 12. **sortir**, to go out, **sortant**, **sorti**, **je sors**, **je sortis**.
 13. **vêtir**, to clothe, **vêtant**, **vêtu**, **je vêts**, **je vêtis**.

Present Tense of

1. courir .	2. couvrir .	3. cueillir .	4. dormir .
je cours	couvre	cueille	dors
tu cours	couvres	cueilles	dors
il court	couvre	cueille	dort
nous courons	couvrons	cueillons	dormons
vous courez	couvrez	cueillez	dormez
ils courent	couvrent	cueillent	dorment

Notes : 1. **courir** has the irregular future **je courrai**;
 3. **cueillir** has **cueillerai**.

5. mentir .	6. mourir .	7. offrir .	8. ouvrir .
je mens	meurs	offre	ouvre
tu mens	meurs	offres	ouvres
il ment	meurt	offre	ouvre
nous mentons	mourons	offrons	ouvrons
vous mentez	mourez	offrez	ouvrez
ils mentent	meurent	offrent	ouvrent

Note : 6. **mourir** has the irregular Future **je mourrai**, and the Present Subjunctive is also irregular : **que je meure**, **que tu meures**, **qu'il meure**, **que nous mourions**, **que vous mouriez**, **qu'ils meurent**.

9. partir .	10. sentir .	11. servir .	12. sortir .	13. vêtir .
je pars	sens	sert	sors	vêts
tu pars	sens	sert	sors	vêts
il part	sent	sert	sort	vêt
nous partons	sentons	servons	sortons	vêtons
vous partez	sentez	servez	sortez	vêtez
ils partent	sentent	servent	sortent	vêtent

tenir and venir.

**tenir, tenant, tenu, je tiens, je tins.
venir, venant, venu, je viens, je vins.**

These two verbs are conjugated in exactly the same way.

<i>Present Tense.</i>		<i>Past Historic.</i>		<i>Future.</i>
je tiens	viens	je tins	vins	je tiendrai
tu tiens	viens	tu tins	vins	je viendra
il tient	vient	il tint	vint	
nous tenons	venons	nous tînmes	vînmes	
vous tenez	venez	vous tîntes	vîntes	
ils tiennent	viennent	ils tinrent	vinrent	

<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>	
que je tienne	viennne	que je tinsse	vinssse
que tu tiennes	viennes	que tu tinsses	vinsses
qu'il tienne	viennne	qu'il tînt	vînt
que nous tenions	venions	que nous tinssions	vinssions
que vous teniez	veniez	que vous tinssiez	vinssiez
qu'ils tiennent	viennnent	qu'ils tinssent	vinssent

II. IRREGULAR VERBS IN -re

(a) *preceded by a consonant.*

1. **battre**, to beat, **battant, battu, je bats, je battis.**
2. **connaître**, to know, **connaissant, connu, je connais, je connus.**
3. **coudre**, to sew, **cousant, cousu, je couds, je cousis.**
4. **croître**, to grow, **croissant, crû, je crois, je crûs.**
5. **mettre**, to set, put, **mettant, mis, je mets, je mis.**
6. **naître**, to be born, **naissant, né, je nais, je naquis.**
7. **paraître**, to appear, **paraissant, paru, je paraîs, je parus.**

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8. **prendre**, to take, **prenant**, **pris**, je **prends**, je **pris**.
 9. **suivre**, to follow, **suivant**, **suivi**, je **suis**, je **suivis**.
 10. **vaincre**, to conquer, **vainquant**, **vaincu**, je **vaincs**,
 je **vainquis**.
 11. **vivre**, to live, **vivant**, **vécu**, je **vis**, je **vécus**.

Present Indicative of

1. battre .	2. connaître .	3. coudre .	4. croître .
je bats	connais	couds	crois
tu bats	connais	couds	crois
il bat	connaît	coud	croît
nous battons	connaissons	cousons	croissons
vous battez	connaissez	cousez	croissez
ils battent	connaissent	cousent	croissent

5. mettre .	6. naître .	7. paraître .	8. prendre .
je mets	nais	paraîs	prends
tu mets	nais	paraîs	prends
il met	naît	paraît	prend
nous mettons	naïssons	paraïssons	prenons
vous mettez	naïssez	paraïssez	prenez
ils mettent	naissent	paraissent	prennent

9. suivre .	10. vaincre .	11. vivre .
je suis	vaincs	vis
tu suis	vaincs	vis
il suit	vainc	vit
nous suivons	vainquons	vivons
vous suivez	vainquez	vivez
ils suivent	vainquent	vivent

Verbs in **-aindre**, **-eindre**, **-oindre**, *e.g.*

craindre, to fear, **craignant**, **craint**, je **crains**, je **craignis**.
peindre, to paint, **peignant**, **peint**, je **peins**, je **peignis**.
joindre, to join, **joignant**, **joint**, je **joins**, je **joignis**.

Present Indicative of

craindre.	peindre.	joindre.
je crains	peins	joins
tu crains	peins	joins
il craint	peint	joint
nous craignons	peignons	joignons
vous craignez	peignez	joignez
ils craignent	peignent	joignent

(b) Verbs in **-re** preceded by a vowel :

1. boire, to drink, buvant, bu, je bois, je bus.
2. conduire, to lead, drive, conduisant, conduit, je conduis, je conduisis.
3. croire, to think, believe, croyant, cru, je crois, je crus.
4. dire, to say, disant, dit, je dis, je dis.
5. écrire, to write, écrivant, écrit, j'écris, j'écrivis.
6. faire, to make, do, faisant, fait, je fais, je fis.
7. instruire, to teach, instruisant, instruit, j'instruis, j'instruisis.
8. lire, to read, lisant, lu, je lis, je lus.
9. plaire, to please, plaisant, plu, je plais, je plus.
10. rire, to laugh, riant, ri, je ris, je ris.

Present Indicative of

1. boire.	2. conduire.	3. croire.	4. dire.	5. écrire.
je bois	conduis	crois	dis	écris
tu bois	conduis	crois	dis	écris
il boit	conduit	croit	dit	écrit
nous buvons	conduisons	croyons	disons	écrivons
vous buvez	conduisez	croyez	dites	écrivez
ils boivent	conduisent	croient	disent	écrivent

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6. faire	7. instruire.	8. lire.	9. plaie.	10. rire.
je fais	instruis	lis	plais	ris
tu fais	instruis	lis	plais	ris
il fait	instruit	lit	plaît	rit
nous faisons	instruons	lisons	plaisons	rons
vous faites	instruisez	lisez	plaisez	riez
ils font	instruisent	lisent	plaisent	rient

Notes.—6. **faire** has an irregular future, **ferai**.

Present Subjunctive of

1. boire.	3. croire.	6. faire.
que je boive	croie	fasse
que tu boives	croies	fasses
qu'il boive	croie	fasse
que nous buvions	croyions	fassions
que vous buviez	croyiez	fassiez
qu'ils boivent	croient	fassent

III. IRREGULAR VERBS IN -oir

devoir, to owe, **devoir**, **dû**, **je dois**, **je dus**.

recevoir, to receive, **recevoir**, **reçu**, **je reçois**, **je reçus**.

Present Indicative.

je dois	reçois
tu dois	reçois
il doit	reçoit
nous devons	recevons
vous devez	recevez
ils doivent	reçoivent

Future.

je devrai
je recevrai

Present Subjunctive.

que je doive	reçoive
que tu doives	reçoives
qu'il doive	reçoive
que nous devions	recevions
que vous deviez	receviez
qu'ils doivent	reçoivent

pouvoir, to be able, **pouvant**, **pu**, **je peux** *or* **puis**, **je pus**.

savoir, to know, **sachant**, **su**, **je sais**, **je sus**.

vouloir, to wish, **voulant**, **voulu**, **je veux**, **je voulus**.

Present Indicative.

je peux, puis	sais	veux
tu peux	sais	veux
il peut	sait	veut
nous pouvons	savons	voulons
vous pouvez	savez	voulez
ils peuvent	savent	veulent

Present Subjunctive.

que je puisse	sache	veuille
que tu puisses	saches	veuilles
qu'il puisse	sache	veuille
que nous puissions	sachions	voulions
que vous puissiez	sachiez	vouliez
qu'ils puissent	sachent	veuillent

Future : **je pourrai**, **je saurai**, **je voudrai**.

The Imperfect of **savoir** is **je savais**.

The 2nd Plur. Imperative of **vouloir** is **veuillez** = be good enough to, please.

voir, to see, **voyant**, **vu**, **je vois**, **je vis**.

Present Indicative. Future. Present Subjunctive.

je vois	je verrai	que je voie
tu vois		que tu voies
il voit		qu'il voie
nous voyons		que nous voyions
vous voyez		que vous voyiez
ils voient		qu'ils voient

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s'asseoir, to sit, s'asseyant, assis, je m'assieds, je m'assis.

This verb has various forms in Present, Future, and Present Subjunctive.

The most common form in Present is :

je m'assieds	nous nous asseyons
tu t'assieds	vous vous asseyez
il s'assied	ils s'asseyent

The Future is sometimes	je m'asseyerai,
and sometimes	je m'assoierai.
The Present Subjunctive	que je m'asseye <i>or</i> assoie.
The Imperative is	asseyez-vous.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal verbs are verbs used in the 3rd person singular with the subject *il*=it. Such are : *il faut*, it is necessary ; *il vaut mieux*, it is better ; *il pleut*, it is raining.

Indicative Mood.

Present.	il faut	il vaut mieux	il pleut
Imperf.	il fallait	il valait mieux	il pleuvait
Past Hist.	il fallut	il valut mieux	il plut
Fut.	il faudra	il vaudra mieux	il pleuvra
Fut. in Past.	il faudrait	il vaudrait mieux	il pleuvrait
Perf. Tenses	il a fallu	il a valu mieux	il a plu
etc.			

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	qu'il faille	qu'il vaille mieux	qu'il pleuve
Imperf.	qu'il fallût	qu'il valût mieux	qu'il plût
Perf. etc.	qu'il ait fallu	qu'il ait valu mieux	qu'il ait plu

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

I (for use after Lesson 3).

A

1. The man who was drinking got up immediately and went out.
2. The policeman's son threw the stone that broke the window.
3. The farmer was counting the sheep when the shepherd arrived.
4. We were having dinner when the motor-car stopped in front of the house.
5. The traveller got out of the carriage and went into the shop.
6. The robber ran into the yard and stole one of the farmer's horses.
7. He finished his work, drank a glass of wine, and went out.
8. When the young man heard (*apprendre*) the news at the station he ran to the village.

B

1. He gave five francs to the beggar he saw at the street corner.
2. When they ran to the window the face disappeared.

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3. We used to live in Lyons (*Lyon*), but last winter father sold the house and we left the town.
 4. When the old man died his daughter had to leave the farm.
 5. He arrived in Caen at noon and soon found the man he was looking for.
 6. A peasant carried my bag from the station. He refused the money I offered him.
 7. The two Englishmen arrived in Marseilles at half-past ten in the evening, and put up at a hotel near the station.
 8. They went round the town in the morning and left for Bordeaux after lunch.
-
1. He lived two hours after the arrival of his friends, but did not recognize them.
 2. The soldier said good-bye to his father, got into the train, and took his seat in the corner of the compartment.
 3. When the clock struck seven the two boys got up, washed, dressed, and came down to the kitchen.
 4. While he was going round the castle he met an old servant who showed him the room where the king died.
 5. As soon as the motor-car appeared the horse took fright (use *avoir peur*), and the gentleman who was driving had to get out of the carriage.
 6. When the butcher went out of the shop the dog entered, picked up a piece of meat, and ran home.
 7. He came home late, but as he was not sleepy, he stayed in the drawing-room and listened to the wireless.

8. On the last day of the holidays John went to the river with the farmer's two sons ; they caught five big fish and many small ones.

II (for use after Lesson 5).

A

1. If I went to France (*en France*), I should visit the beautiful castles on the banks of the Loire.
2. My friend's little boy has been learning German for two years.
3. Lend me your exercise-book. I will give it to you when I see you to-morrow.
4. If my brother were here he would go with you to the station.
5. We have been working in the garden for three hours and have not finished yet.
6. Peter will come as well if his brother lends him his bicycle.
7. Those peasants will be tired when they have ploughed that big field.
8. Robert said he would come out as soon as he had finished his work.

B

1. Don't wait. We shall be at the station when the train arrives.
2. They told my mother that they would wait for us near the pier.
3. He has lived in that old house in the country for twelve years.
4. I have no money now, but I will pay you when I come back.

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5. If you lived at the seaside would you go for a bathe every day ?
6. My cousins have been staying with us for a fortnight.
7. If the children finish their lessons before dinner they can go to the cinema this evening.
8. How long have you been living in Paris ?—We have been here four months.

C

1. Grandfather said he would show us his old pictures if we came at half-past three.
2. How long has Henry been working in his uncle's shop ?—He has been there since he was sixteen.
3. The old man said he had been fishing on the pier since five o'clock in the morning.
4. As soon as the postman comes bring the letters to my room, and give the newspapers to your aunt when she comes down.
5. Leave your luggage at the station. My cousin said he would bring it when he came home in his car.
6. They told us that they had been studying history for five years.
7. The old lady told the beggar she would give him a good dinner if he worked for two hours in the garden.
8. How long have you been waiting here ?—Oh, I came with my cousin, and I am going home with her when she comes from the baker's shop.

III (for use after Lesson 7).

A

1. The peasant said he had left his dog in the field with the sheep.

2. Every evening he had finished his work before half-past eight.
3. The innkeeper told them that the stage-coach had left.
4. When he was fifteen my cousin had not seen the sea.
5. We had brought some apples to eat in the woods if we were hungry.
6. When he had seen the church he went to the castle.
7. As soon as they had entered the wood they found a blackbird's nest.
8. Their mother used to tell them the stories she had read in the book.

B

1. When he had given the porter a tip (*un pourboire*) he got into the carriage.
2. As soon as he had dressed he went out to find a taxi.
3. When the sun had risen we saw the snow on the mountains.
4. The little girls shut their exercise-books as soon as the mistress had left the room.
5. When we went to bed our cousins had not arrived.
6. Your uncle's shepherd told us he had sold all his pigs and bought two cows.
7. He was ill because he had eaten a lot of green apples.
8. When he had read twenty pages of the book I had lent him he fell asleep.

C

1. The servant used to begin her work in the kitchen as soon as the children had left for school.
2. Their friend's brother had said he would meet them

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- at the fair, but he had not come at eleven o'clock.
3. As soon as we reached the village the merchant showed us the house he had bought for his son.
 4. It was dark when father came in ; he had been in the woods to look for the watch that Mary had lost in the afternoon.
 5. He had hardly landed in New York when he received news that robbers had taken two of his finest pictures.
 6. When he had been on the beach for an hour the little boy ran to the place where he had left his mother to show her the shells he had picked up.
 7. Hardly had he left the hotel when the postman arrived with the letters for which he had waited half an hour. The servant ran after him to the station, but he had already gone.
 8. Scarcely had the peasant gone to bed when the policeman knocked at the door.

IV (for use after Lesson 10).

A

1. You will go out as soon as you have finished your lunch.
2. When we have gathered all the apples the gardener will need the ladder.
3. He said he would lend me the book when he had read it.
4. We shall go to the farm for the milk as soon as we have come back from school.
5. Our friends will have gone when you get up to-morrow morning.

6. The grapes will be ripe when we go into the country next autumn.
7. The dog will guard the house when you have gone out.
8. When I have locked the door I will show you your room.

B

1. The gardener promised that, when he had watered the grass, he would bring some flowers to the kitchen.
2. When the sun has risen we shall go to the woods.
3. He answered that he would come as soon as he had been for a bathe.
4. Our neighbour said he would lend us the ladder as soon as he had gathered his cherries.
5. The farmer said he would sell the sheep as soon as they had eaten all the grass in the field.
6. The porter said he would find me a seat as soon as the train had come.
7. The birds will return when the weather is warm.
8. The boy answered that he would leave school when he was sixteen.

C

1. If you do not come soon they will have sold the house when you arrive.
2. When he met me he asked me if I had ever been to Paris. I said I had never been there, but that I was going when my father had come back from Edinburgh.
3. While he was looking for the books he was going to lend me he found the papers he had lost.
4. He would have gone home by the four o'clock train if he had not met his old friend in the café.

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5. Show me your work as soon as you have finished it,
and I will tell you what mistakes you have made.
6. If the robber had not drunk the wine he found in
the kitchen, the policeman would not have
caught him.
7. If the train had left we should have put up at a
hotel and come here in the morning.
8. As soon as the robbers had gone away Ali Baba
came down from the tree.

V (for use after Lesson 12).

1. The boys dared not tell their father where they had
found the apples.
2. I hope we shall be able to come during the holidays.
3. I believe I saw him in the street, but I did not hear
him call me.
4. We hope to hear you sing when we come to see you
next week.
5. Father thought he heard the cat in the kitchen,
but he could not find it.
6. They must be at home. I can see smoke coming
out of the chimney and hear the dog barking
in the yard.
7. The traveller heard his name called in French.
8. Here is the coat I have had made in Paris.

B

1. They seem to think I ought to know all my verbs.
2. We could hear the birds singing in the wood near
the house.
3. The teacher made him finish the three exercises
he had begun.

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4. Mother saw him eating apples on a seat in the orchard.
5. Peter's father is having a large house built on the side of the river.
6. The little girls went to look for flowers in the fields.
7. My brother Thomas allowed himself to be beaten by a small boy.
8. He didn't want to take the cows to the field, but I made him go.

C

1. When I hear your motor-car coming I shall go into the yard and open the gate.
2. If you come to see me to-night you will be able to listen to the wireless.
3. You ought to show my brother your bicycle. He is going to buy one on Saturday.
4. I want to go to the house of our history master. Can you tell me where he lives ?
5. You cannot play tennis this afternoon. You must go to the station to meet your cousins.
6. We must run. I don't wish to keep them waiting outside.
7. It's going to be hot to-day. We ought to take our lunch and stay on the beach all day.
8. When he had that house built he thought he would be able to pay for it.

VI (for use after Lesson 15).

A

1. It is going to rain and your father has forgotten to take his umbrella.

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2. I told him to bring the books if he had succeeded in finding them.
3. They asked us to show them our garden, and we invited them to come to-night.
4. The old man did not allow his sons to smoke in the drawing-room.
5. The rain prevented us from coming to see you last Friday.
6. Our father has promised to take us to Paris if we learn to speak a little French.
7. Mother begged father to allow us to go to the theatre.
8. If we go we must promise to be back before midnight.

B

1. Henry succeeded in learning to swim, and now he likes going into the water.
2. They tried to reach the house on the island, but the storm obliged them to return.
3. Before going to bed the children must bring back the things they have left in the garden.
4. John set off to school without stopping to clean his shoes.
5. It is difficult to learn to swim if you are afraid.
6. After answering his letters he spent the day working in the garden.
7. I think German is not very easy to understand.
8. Have you any bicycles for hire? We want to go for a ride.

C

1. When Robert was learning to fish he began by breaking his uncle's new rod, and ended by falling into the river.

2. After resting for an hour under the trees we were ready to go home.
3. It is easy to see that you are beginning to understand how to ride a horse.
4. He is going to have this book translated into German, and he has asked me to do it.
5. Before giving you these exercises I ought to tell you that it will not be easy to answer all the questions without making mistakes.
6. The farmer began by asking us what right we had to come and play in his field.
7. We should not think of having a picnic in the woods without asking you to come with us.
8. I must write a letter and post it before taking the train.

VII (for use after Lesson 17).

A

1. Having spoken for an hour he finished by telling us a story.
2. Travelling at night and sleeping during the day, the two sailors succeeded in reaching the coast.
3. Opening the door very slowly the robber entered the house without making a noise.
4. Children learn to speak by listening to their mothers.
5. We can make (*rendre*) ourselves happy by helping other people.
6. Having arrived in harbour, the sailors forgot the dangers of the voyage.
7. It is surprising to see the beautiful colours of the falling leaves.
8. His picture of the setting sun glittering (to glitter = *étinceler*) on the water is very fine.

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4. The old man had plenty of money, but he had no friends and no one loved him.
5. Look at him ! He is going to show them how he does that trick (*tour, masc.*).
6. We wish to see his stamps. Show them to us, please. You alone know where he has put them.
7. Without them we should never have found the hidden treasure, but don't tell them so (so = *it*).
8. When the cows go to the field the farmer walks behind them.

C

1. Wait for them, and tell them we shall see them when they come to our house for tea on Tuesday.
2. I don't know what to do. I cannot stay here ; I dare not go home, and I know no one in this town.
3. Have you given back the fishing-rods we borrowed from (*d*) your friend ?—Not yet, but I shall give him them before Saturday.
4. If we go to her house she will show us the treasures the traveller has brought back.
5. As he had no money the poor boy could not buy anything, and he had eaten nothing all day.
6. When they went to the village the policeman was not at home. They told his wife to tell him to come to their house as soon as he returned.
7. If we gave you all the postage-stamps we have brought we should have none left for your brother.
8. They said no one would buy my pictures. I brought only ten to-day, and now I have none left.

IX (for use after Lesson 22).

A

1. You can borrow my fishing-rods. I am going to take Richard's.
2. Take my bicycle and I will borrow my sister's.
3. Are these the stamps you spoke to me about at school yesterday?
4. Henry likes my bicycle better than the one his uncle gave him.
5. It is said that those who work are happy.
6. The farmer in whose field we are walking will be angry if he sees us.
7. There is the castle which they built for the old nobleman.
8. Why are you taking those flowers? These are much fresher.

B

1. Tell me what is making you laugh. I didn't hear all he said.
2. The pictures you have seen are not so good as those you are going to see.
3. We were told that people never swam in this river.
4. The lighthouse on the island is bigger and higher than the one on the pier.
5. My hair is brown like my brother's, but father's is black.
6. The people who tell you that are wrong. I who have lived in Marseilles ought to know.

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7. There are black grapes and green grapes. They make red wine from the former and white wine from the latter.
8. They have made a fire in our room, and in mother's too.

C

1. There are no ships in the harbour. Those you saw left early this morning.
2. I have just been to see the palace at Versailles about which people have often spoken to me.
3. That night the travellers reached a broad river on the banks of which they had to stay.
4. The house in which he used to live had two rooms from whose windows he could look at the sea.
5. Show me what you have done and I will tell you what you need to (*pour*) finish the work.
6. All you have just told me is true, but I don't know what makes you think it is so important.
7. Have we all we shall require for the picnic? The moment we arrive we shall think of what we have forgotten.
8. The castle in whose gardens we used to play was built on a hill at the foot of which a little river flowed.

X (for use after Lesson 25).

1. Which of these books will you borrow? There is nothing very interesting in that one.
2. Whom have you been playing with on the beach? —With John and some of his friends who were there.

3. You have missed the train. What are you going to do now ?
4. Is your ladder broken ? We will lend you ours if you need it.
5. The water was very cold to-day, and I was very glad to come out.
6. Some of the houses we have seen are bigger than theirs.
7. What are they afraid of ? They have enough to live on.
8. Which of your sisters told you that these letters were yours ?

B

1. What made you think of that ? We have never spoken of it to you.
2. Whose is this bicycle and where is your cousin's ?
—This is mine, and that in the yard is his.
3. In some country or other the inhabitants still eat one another. I shouldn't like to live there.
4. What are you looking for ? All the things in that basket are ours ; we have put them there.
5. What were you thinking about ?—I was wondering if you would lend me your key ; I have lost mine.
6. Some one has taken all my French stamps. I was going to give you a few.
7. They were good friends at school, but they never speak to one another now.
8. Anybody will show you the way from the station to the market. I shall be waiting for you there.

1. Some say he has gone to work on his uncle's farm, while others think he has not left London.
2. Have you seen my gloves (*le gant*)? They are like those you are wearing.
3. Who are your neighbours?—I don't know. They have been here two months and we have not spoken to one another yet.
4. What obliged you to spend the night in that little town? How many hotels are there now? When I stayed there many years ago there were only three.
5. Which train are you hoping to catch, and from which platform does it leave? I should like to be there when you go away, and I might be able to help you with your luggage.
6. I saw you looking for something in my room this afternoon. What were you doing there?
7. Which dress shall you wear at the concert to-night? —What makes you ask that, and who told you I was invited?
8. Here is my silk dress. When you have looked at it we shall bring yours and Jane's, and ask mother which of the three is the prettiest.

XI (for use after Lesson 28).

A

1. The biggest apples are not always the best.
2. The cleverest men are sometimes the most absent-minded (*distratt*).
3. Paris, Lyons (*Lyon*) and Marseilles are three of the most important towns in France.

4. We want to go back as quickly as possible ; father will be angry.
5. Russia is the largest country in Europe. Which is the smallest ? (Russia = *la Russie*.)
6. Jane works better than Mary, but Louisa is the best pupil in the class.
7. That pier is the longest in England. You should see it when the tide is low.
8. The farmer's horses are fatter and have thicker legs than the doctor's.

B

1. John wants his father to buy him a new bicycle.
2. Mother wishes us to go early to bed to-night, and we wish to do so.
3. It was hot in school to-day, and the master ordered that all the windows should be opened.
4. My uncle and aunt wish you to call for us half an hour before the concert.
5. The policeman forbade them to ride bicycles in the park.
6. Father does not wish us to come out to-night ; he wants us to help him in the garden.
7. The children have gone to their grandmother's. She wished them to have tea with her to-day.
8. When you have read this letter you will want to invite your cousins for Christmas.

C

1. Peter is the best swimmer in our school. This afternoon he is going to the river and wants us to go with him. Would you like me to call for you ?

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2. We wish you to be happy while you are in Paris, and we should like you to visit all the most important buildings and to see one or two of the best plays at the theatre.
3. Mother would like John to be able to work nearer home. She does not wish him to spend so much of his time travelling every day.
4. Why does your brother always wish me to take the best rod? I should like him to have it; he can fish better than I.
5. We are going away for a week, and father wishes you to give some corn and water to the hens every day, and to water the flowers if it does not rain.
6. The old lord said these trees were not to be cut down. (To cut down = *abattre*.)
7. Have you seen the gardener? My father wants him to look at these flowers.
8. The general ordered all the horses and cows in the neighbourhood to be driven into the town.

XII (for use after Lesson 33).

A

1. Do you think she can sing better than her sister?
2. We were sorry the weather was so bad when you were in Edinburgh.
3. Well, Jane, your mother will be pleased you have won the prize.
4. What a pity your brother cannot come with us to the cinema. I am sorry he is ill.
5. Father said he was sorry that we had taken all the eggs from the chaffinch's nest. He did not think we could be so wicked.

6. You must go to meet Mary. I am afraid she went to school without her umbrella.
7. Is there nothing I can do to help you before I go ?
8. Here are the only Greek grammars I can find. Although they are old, they will be useful.

B

1. If they wish us to help them let them come here.
2. This dog is the most faithful friend I have. He understands what I need without being told.
3. Unless it rains I shall stay on the beach until you come.
4. I am very sorry he went away without saying good-bye to you.
5. Before leaving he locked all the doors so that no one could get in.
6. I am looking for a house in a quiet street, where I can work more easily.
7. It was a pity you could not go to the theatre last week. They gave the finest performance of *Cyrano* I have ever seen.
8. He is only eighteen. They say he will be playing for England before he is twenty.

C

1. Let him go home alone if he doesn't want to stay until his brother calls for him.
2. Your friend must come to see us before he goes back to London. Although he has been in Paris only a few months he speaks French very well.
3. I was surprised he could speak the language so well until I learnt that his mother was a Frenchwoman.

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4. I should like to see the man who can ride a horse better than that young American.
5. We are very surprised they have not come. Is it possible they have missed the train ?
6. After falling into the river Peter came home through the garden and entered the house by the kitchen door so that father should not see him.
7. I doubt if he will come to-night.
8. I am afraid you have not done what I asked you to do.

GENERAL EXERCISES

(N.B.—*Words given in the Vocabularies indicated are not included in the General Vocabulary at the end of the book.*)

A. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson III (A).)

1. We are going with our uncle to the market to-morrow morning. He has to buy some petrol and oil for his car and have the horn mended.
2. Years ago all the farmers used to go to market on horseback or in their carts, but now many of them have motor-cars. Those who have arrive home much earlier.
3. The people who come to sell provisions at the market like the weather to be fine. When it rains they have fewer customers.
4. The butcher who has a stall under the chestnut-trees has also a shop in the town. On market days he generally sells a lot of sausages which he and his wife have made the evening before (*la veille*).
5. The peasant woman who is selling poultry had to get up very early this morning. Her husband helped her to catch the ducks and chickens and put them in baskets.
6. You cannot have lunch before the servant comes back from the market. She is often late

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because she meets her friends from the country and stops to talk with them.

7. After visiting the old church the two young men left their bicycles in the market-square and went to a café. As they were thirsty they drank two glasses of lemon-squash each.
8. What is the height (*la hauteur*) of that church tower?—I don't know, but it is higher than the one in the village we visited before coming here.
9. That farmer is much richer than his neighbour, for while the latter spends his time talking and drinking the former works all day long in his fields.
10. The church clock has just struck eleven ; we have time to go and buy some tobacco for grandfather before Henry will be ready to return home. He told us to wait at the café near the grocer's shop until he came.

B. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson VII (A).)

1. Father is having the car cleaned. He has promised to take us to the woods at Fontainebleau on Sunday if it is fine.
2. Grandmother is sitting near the window so that she can see the baby who is outside in his perambulator.
3. Have you many fruit trees?—Yes, we have some nailed to the wall round the garden, while the others are in the orchard behind the house.
4. When we lived in Paris we had neither garden nor orchard. We used to play in the park near the house, and sometimes mother would allow us to go to the Bois de Boulogne.

5. Although grandfather is seventy-five years old he gets up early every morning and spends a lot of his time in the garden.
6. Once a week the gardener's wife comes to do the washing. She works in the little wash-house father had built near the garage.
7. Do you like gardening?—Yes, a little; but I like gathering the vegetables much better than planting them.
8. If you see grandfather ask him to show you his bees. When you have seen them working you will understand why people say, "As busy as bees."
9. Which are your favourite flowers, Mary?—Roses, I think, although I like them all.
10. My little brother Peter, who is only six, likes working in the garden. He takes the little bucket he brought back from the seaside last summer, and when he has filled it with weeds he puts them in the gardener's barrow.

C. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson X (A).)

1. When we go for a picnic we like to choose a pretty spot (*endroit, masc.*) near the river, and eat our lunch sitting on the grass under the trees.
2. We generally have a lunch that is easy to prepare: sandwiches (*sandwichs, masc. pl.*), cold chicken, and plenty of fruit.
3. There is a large biplane flying over the river; it must be the mail-plane which goes every day from Paris to Marseilles.
4. They hire out boats by the hour at the landing-stage. Let us go for a row this afternoon; I will row and you can take the helm.

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5. Mother and auntie have put out all the provisions on the cloth, and lunch is ready now ; but we have forgotten something.—What is it ? The wine ?—No, the corkscrew.
6. You ought not to bathe in the river here if you cannot swim ; it is deep, and the current is very strong.
7. Have your brothers brought their fishing-tackle ? Yes, but they forgot the bait and have gone to try to buy some.
8. Are you going to fish from the bank, or will you hire a boat for the afternoon ? On the bank you have the shade of the willows, but the water is not very deep.
9. The tennis-courts are on the other side of the river ; the young people will have to cross by the ferry. The boat goes every twenty minutes.
10. Those barges are taking wine to another part of France. Three miles from here they will leave the river by a lock and will finish the journey on the canals.

D. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson XIII (A).)

1. Look, there is a Dutch (*hollandais*) ship in the dock. I know by the flag at the stern. It must have come from Amsterdam.
2. There are two American cruisers in the harbour. I wonder if they would allow us to visit them. Whom can we ask ?
3. The large liners call (*toucher*) at Cherbourg before going to Southampton. This allows a traveller to leave New York on Saturday and be in Paris on the following Friday.

4. My cousin is an engineer on a destroyer. He has been with the fleet for six months.
5. When grandfather was young ships were much smaller and less comfortable than our liners. They did not travel so fast.
6. Have you been through the custom-house with your luggage?—Yes, but they have not yet examined my friend's; I think he has something to declare.
7. There were two bunks in the little cabin we had on the upper-deck. My brother, who slept above me, wanted me to close the porthole because he was cold, but I said I preferred to change bunks.
8. The liner came in two hours ago; I have just seen the lorries taking the heavy trunks from the docks to the station.
9. No one is allowed on the quay until the new submarine has left the dock. If we go to the end of the pier we shall see it as it leaves the harbour for the open sea.
10. Look at those two ships. The small one was built in 1869, when it was one of the largest in the world. The other, a liner of 50,000 tons, has just made its first voyage to New York. It can carry 2,500 passengers, as well as the crew.

E. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson XVI (A).)

1. You skate very well, Henry.—Yes, but when I was beginning I fell down so many times that father said I should never learn.
2. My cousin has been very ill, and the doctor has

ordered her to go to Switzerland (*Suisse*) and take sun-baths in a sanatorium there.

3. The summits of many of the high mountains are covered with snow all the year round. Lower down, where the fir woods begin, it melts in the spring.
4. Peter and I are going to play on the ice this morning. We have no skates, but we shall make slides on the lake. Do you think that Henry would come with us and bring his toboggan?
5. In Sweden (*Suède*) all the rivers are frozen in winter, and people skate or go on sledges from one town to another.
6. The horse makes no noise as it runs over the snow, but you can hear the sleigh bells on the harness.
7. If those men who work in the snow all day long did not wear blue glasses the white light might hurt their eyes.
8. When my uncle who lives in Holland (*Hollande*) was a young man he spent much time skating on the frozen canals. He still likes skating, but his work prevents him from going very often.
9. It has been snowing in the night and covered the slides we made yesterday. They are dangerous (*dangereux*), for some one may walk on them without knowing it.
10. My little brother made a lot of snowballs this afternoon and put them near the garden gate. When we passed he threw some at us and then hid behind the wall.

F. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson XIX (A).)

1. A hundred and fifty years ago the majority of people never went far from the town or village where they lived. Those who did travel had to go on horseback or take the stage-coach.
2. After travelling all day in a stage-coach, it was very pleasant to arrive at an inn in the evening. There the traveller could dine and go to bed before continuing his journey next morning.
3. Look at this old picture. All the men are wearing tall hats and top-boots. They have travelled on the outside of the coach so that their wives might be more comfortable inside.
4. The mail-coach was drawn by four fine, strong horses, and they were not always easy to drive.
5. When they were twenty miles from Orleans one of the horses lost a shoe, and the travellers had to wait until the postilion had fetched the blacksmith (*maréchal*) from the village they had just left.
6. Father has bought a new 12 h.p. car. This year he is going to spend his holidays visiting some of the old and interesting towns in France.
7. We wanted to be here before you started dinner, but we have had to stop twice on the road.
8. Soon after leaving home a broken bottle punctured one of our tyres, and we had to put on the spare wheel (*la roue de rechange*), and a little later we had another breakdown.
9. The road was slippery (*glissant*), and when father was trying to avoid a dog, the car skidded, and we broke the windscreen and the headlights against a wall.

10. The modern hotels are more comfortable than the old inns, but grandfather does not like them. He is over eighty, and is always talking of the good old times and of what he did when he was young.

G. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson XXII (A).)

1. We told our uncle that we liked to see the red poppies in the corn, but he laughed and said that they were only weeds.
2. When we go into the country for our summer holidays the farmers will be cutting the corn. We shall play among the stooks as we did last year.
3. They leave the corn a few days in the fields before making stacks of it. In France many of the stacks are round (*rond*).
4. In some countries the corn is still cut with scythes, but in France and England most farmers have self-binding machines which do the work much more quickly.
5. I am told that on some of the farms in America (*Amérique*) they have huge reaping-machines which cut the wheat and thresh it, leaving, not sheaves, but sacks of corn behind them.
6. We saw the peasant mowing his oats with the machine you lent him. There was another farmer with a gun (*fusil, masc.*) at one corner of the field, waiting until the rabbits began to run out.
7. It is often very hot in August, and the men and women who work in the fields get very tired and thirsty. At midday they have a rest and eat their lunch in the shade of the trees.

8. After he has cut his barley and taken it to the farm uncle puts some of his hens in the field to eat up the grain that remains.
9. The weather has been bad this summer, and some of the farmers have had to begin cutting the corn before they had finished making stacks of all the hay.
10. In England we cannot produce (*produire*) all the corn we need, and we are obliged to depend on the great wheat fields of America.

H. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson XXVI (A).)

1. Do you wish me to register this letter?—Yes, please, and don't forget to bring me the receipt (*reçu, masc.*).
2. When is the last collection made from the box at the end of the road? If it has already been made I must go to town to post this letter.
3. This parcel was sent on Thursday. Look at the post-mark. I wonder why it did not come with yesterday's delivery.
4. I want a money-order for 200 francs, and two books of stamps.—You must fill in this form for the money-order. Stamps are sold at the window on the left.
5. On some of the express trains there are mail-vans, in which sorters work while travelling at a hundred kilometres an hour.
6. When I write to you I will address (*adresser*) the letters to Monsieur Pierre Leblanc, poste restante, Dijon, but you will have to show your passport or some other proof of your identity before they will give them to you.

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7. Is uncle in the drawing-room? The postman has just brought him a big parcel from Paris, and I want to ask him to give me the stamps.
8. Don't wait for me. I cannot come out until I have written two important letters which I must post to-day.
9. I bought ten fifty-centime stamps yesterday. Have you seen them?—Yes, mother, but there are only four left. I wrote two letters to my friends in England, and I had to put three on each of them.
10. I am sending this letter to (*au*) Canada. What is the postage, please?—I will tell you when I have weighed (to weigh = *peser*) it.

I. (For Vocabulary, see Lesson XXVIII (A).)

1. Mother promised me fifty francs at the end of the month. I am going to ask her to give me the money now, as I want to go to the theatre this week. They are performing one of Molière's plays which we have read in school.
2. Father has booked seats for to-night, so we can go to our places as soon as we arrive. I don't like waiting in a queue.
3. Finish your lemonade quickly. The bell has rung, and we must get back to our seats before the next act begins.
4. I shall be eighteen on Wednesday, and Aunt Jane has promised to take me to the theatre. She is going to call for me in her car.
5. What seats did you ask for, John?—I asked for two in the front row of the dress circle, but they were all taken.

6. When I was staying in France I went to the Opera several times. I could not catch (*saisir*) all the words, but I liked the music very much.
7. In France they are very proud of their theatres, some of which are subsidized by the State.
8. Some French actors came to England last autumn, and they gave two plays at our school, *L'Avare* of Molière in the afternoon, and *Le Barbier de Séville* in the evening.
9. The play begins at seven-thirty to-night, but we must be at the theatre early so that we can get good seats.
10. If I had plenty of money I should go to the theatre much oftener. I am sure I should never become tired of seeing good plays and hearing good music.

J. (General.)

1. Is it going to rain this afternoon?—I can't say, but if you can believe the newspaper it will be fine until you return.
2. Fasten the gate, please. Last week some one left it open and two of my pigs escaped (*s'échapper*). I had to spend hours looking for them.
3. Because I have been learning French for three years my father thinks that I ought to understand all you say. I tell him he must wait until I have been with you to France for six months.
4. I am sorry you forgot to bring the books and newspapers. I don't like travelling when I have nothing to read.
5. What a pity you have to go back so early. We thought you would be able to stay until my

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brother came home. He wished you to play tennis with him.

6. I am writing to your father to ask him to bring some fruit from the orchard when he comes on Saturday. The plums and pears will be ripe now, and they are much better than those we buy here.
7. I went up in an aeroplane a few days ago. It was very interesting to see all the country below me. You can follow the roads if you look at the poplars.
8. We are going to keep on trying until we succeed, and all you say will not persuade us that the task (*la tâche*) is impossible.
9. If I come to stay with you you must give me some work to do. I don't like being idle, and I know that farmers are always busy in summer.
10. I don't wish you to do any more work to-day. When you have finished this exercise, put your books on my desk, and then we'll choose two teams for a game of cricket.

VOCABULARIES

I. French-English.

a (a), has; il y a, there is, there are; il y a une heure, an hour ago.	allumer (alyme), <i>v. tr.</i> , to light; s' —, to light up.
à (a), <i>prep.</i> , to, at, in.	alors (alɔr), <i>adv.</i> , then.
absence (apsɑ̃s), <i>n. f.</i> , absence.	ami (ami), <i>n. m.</i> , friend.
accompagner (akɔ̃paɲe), <i>v. tr.</i> , to accompany, go with.	an (ɑ̃), <i>n. m.</i> , year.
acheter (aʃte), <i>v. tr.</i> , to buy.	année (ane), <i>n. f.</i> , year.
adieu (adjø), <i>n. m.</i> , farewell (<i>plural</i> , adieux); faire ses adieux , to bid farewell.	apercevoir (apersɔvwaʁ), <i>v. tr.</i> , to perceive.
affiche (afɛʃ), <i>n. f.</i> , bill, notice.	apparaître (apareʔtr), <i>v. intr.</i> , to appear.
agneau (aɲo), <i>n. m.</i> , lamb.	appeler (aple), <i>v. tr.</i> , to call.
agréable (agreabl), <i>adj.</i> , pleasant.	apporter (apɔʁte), <i>v. tr.</i> , to bring.
aider (ɛde), <i>v. tr.</i> , to help.	apprendre (apʁɑ̃dr), <i>v. tr.</i> , to learn; to teach.
aie (ɛ), 1st sing. pres. subj. of avoir .	appui (apɥi), <i>n. m.</i> , support.
aille (a:j), 1st sing. pres. subj. of aller .	après (apʁɛ), <i>prep.</i> , after.
aimable (ɛmabl), <i>adj.</i> , likable.	après-midi (apremidi), <i>n. m. & f.</i> , afternoon.
aimer (ɛme), <i>v. tr.</i> , to love, like; — mieux , to like better, prefer; — à , to like to.	Arabe (arab), <i>n. m.</i> , Arab.
allée (ale), <i>n. f.</i> , garden-walk.	arbre (arbr), <i>n. m.</i> , tree.
aller (ale), <i>v. intr.</i> , to go; — à cheval , to ride; — chercher , to go for; s'en —, to go away.	arc (ark), <i>n. m.</i> , bow.
	argent (arʒɑ̃), <i>n. m.</i> , silver.
	armoire (armwaʁ), <i>n. f.</i> , cupboard.
	arrivée (arive), <i>n. f.</i> , arrival.
	arriver (arive), <i>v. intr.</i> , to arrive.
	assis (asi), <i>p. p. & adj.</i> , seated, sitting.

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assistants (asistã), <i>n. pl.</i> , people present.	barque (bark), <i>n. f.</i> , (fishing-) boat, small boat.
assister (asiste), <i>v. intr.</i> , — à, to be present at.	bas (ba), basse (bais), <i>adj.</i> , low.
attendre (atũdr), <i>v. intr.</i> , to wait; <i>tr.</i> , to await, wait for.	bateau (bato), <i>n. m.</i> , boat.
attraper (atrape), <i>v. tr.</i> , to catch.	battre (batr), <i>v. tr.</i> , to beat.
au (o), contraction for à le.	beau (bo), belle (bel), <i>adj.</i> , beautiful, fine; <i>il fait</i> —, it is fine.
auberge (ãbeĩrʒ), <i>n. f.</i> , inn.	beaucoup (bokũ), <i>adv.</i> , much, many, lots.
aubergiste (ãbeĩʒist), <i>n. m.</i> , innkeeper.	belle , <i>fem.</i> of beau.
aucun (okũ), <i>adj.</i> , — . . . ne, not any, none.	bergère (beĩʒeĩr), <i>n. f.</i> , shepherd girl.
au-dessus de (odsvdã), <i>prep.</i> , above.	besoin (bãzwẽ), <i>n. m.</i> , need; <i>avoir</i> — de, to need, require.
aujourd'hui (ũʒurdũ), <i>adv.</i> , today.	bête (bẽt), <i>n. f.</i> , beast, animal.
aussi (osi), <i>adv.</i> , — . . . que, as . . . as.	beurre (beĩr), <i>n. m.</i> , butter.
aussitôt (osito), <i>adv.</i> , immediately; — que, as soon as.	bicyclette (bisiklet), <i>n. f.</i> , bicycle.
auto, automobile (otãmobil), <i>n. f.</i> , motor car.	bien (bjẽ), <i>adv.</i> , well; <i>être</i> —, to be comfortable.
autocar (otãkãĩr), <i>n. m.</i> , motor-coach, charabanc.	bientôt (bjẽto), <i>adv.</i> , soon.
automne (otãn), <i>n. m.</i> , autumn.	blâmer (blãme), <i>v. tr.</i> , to blame.
autre (otĩr), <i>adj.</i> , other.	blanc (blã), blanche (blãĩ), <i>adj.</i> , white.
avant (avũ), <i>prep.</i> , before.	blé (ble), <i>n. m.</i> , wheat.
avantage (avũtaĩʒ), <i>n. m.</i> , advantage.	blesser (blese), <i>v. tr.</i> , to hurt, injure, wound.
avec (avek), <i>prep.</i> , with.	blond (blũ), <i>adj.</i> , fair (of hair).
avidement (avidmũ), <i>adv.</i> , eagerly, greedily.	boeuf (boẽl), <i>n. m.</i> , ox.
avis (avi), <i>n. m.</i> , opinion.	boire (bwãĩr), <i>v. tr.</i> , to drink.
avoir (avwãĩr), <i>v. tr.</i> , to have.	bois (bwa), <i>n. m.</i> , wood.
bagages (bagaĩʒ), <i>n. m. pl.</i> , luggage.	boîte (bwãĩt), <i>n. f.</i> , box; — aux lettres, letter-box; <i>jeter une lettre à la</i> —, to post a letter.
baigner (beĩne), <i>v. tr.</i> , to bathe; <i>se</i> —, to bathe.	bon (bũ), bonne (bãn), <i>adj.</i> , good, nice; — marché , cheap.
balayer (balãje), <i>v. tr.</i> , to sweep.	bonbon (bũbũ), <i>n. m.</i> , sweet.
banc (bũ), <i>n. m.</i> , bench, seat.	bonne (bãn), <i>n. f.</i> , maid, servant.

- bonsoir** (bɔ̃swaʁ), *n. m.*, good evening, good night.
bonté (bɔ̃te), *n. f.*, goodness, kindness.
bord (bɔʁ), *n. m.*, shore, bank, side, edge; **au — de**, beside.
boulangier (bulɑ̃ʒe), *n. m.*, baker.
boulevard (bulvaʁ), *n. m.*, wide street, especially in Paris.
bout (bu), *n. m.*, end.
bouteille (butɛj), *n. f.*, bottle.
bras (bra), *n. m.*, arm.
bruit (bʁɥi), *n. m.*, noise, sound.
brun (brɑ̃), *adj.*, brown, dark (of hair).
bureau (byʁo), *n. m.*, desk, office; **— de poste**, post office.
bus (by), *1st sing. past hist. of boire*.

cacher (kaʃe), *v. tr.*, to hide.
cachette (kaʃet), *n. f.*, hiding-place.
café (kafɛ), *n. m.*, coffee.
campagne (kɑ̃paɳ), *n. f.*, country; **à la —**, in the country.
canif (kanif), *n. m.*, penknife, pocket-knife.
canot (kano), *n. m.*, (rowing-) boat.
casquette (kasket), *n. f.*, cap.
cathédral (katedral), *n. f.*, cathedral.
causer (koze), *v. intr.*, to chat, talk.
cavalier (kavalje), *n. m.*, rider.
ce (sə), **cet** (set), **cette** (set), **ces** (se), *demonst. adj.*, this, that, these, those; **ce qui**, etc., see Lesson XXII.
celle (sɛl), *fem. of celui*.
celui (sɛlqi), **celle** (sɛl), *demonst. pron.*, that (see Lesson XX.): — **qui**, he who, one who; **celui-ci**, the latter; **celui-là**, the former.
cent (sɑ̃), *num. adj.*, hundred.
ceux (sø), *plur. of celui*.
chambre (ʃɑ̃br), *n. f.*, room.
champ (ʃɑ̃), *n. m.*, field.
chance (ʃɑ̃s), *n. f.*, luck.
chanson (ʃɑ̃sɔ̃), *n. f.*, song.
chanter (ʃɑ̃te), *v. tr. & intr.*, to sing.
chapeau (ʃapo), *n. m.*, hat.
chasser (ʃase), *v. tr.*, to drive away.
chat (ʃa), *n. m.*, cat.
château (ʃato), *n. m.*, castle.
chaud (ʃo), *adj.*, hot, warm; **il fait —**, it is hot, warm.
chemin (ʃəmɛ̃), *n. m.*, road, way.
chercher (ʃɛʁʃe), *v. tr.*, to look for; **aller —**, to go for.
cheval (ʃəval), *n. m.*, horse; **à —**, on horseback.
cheveux (ʃəvø), *n. m. pl.*, hair.
chez (ʃe), *prep.*, at the house of; — **soi**, at one's own house, at home.
chien (ʃjɛ̃), *n. m.*, dog.
choix (ʃwa), *n. m.*, choice.
chrétien (kʁɛtjɛ̃), *adj.*, Christian.
ci; **ce livre-ci**, this book. See Lesson XX.
cinéma (sinema), *n. m.*, cinema, picture-house.
cinq (sɛ̃k), *num. adj.*, five.
cinquante (sɛ̃kɑ̃t), *num. adj.*, fifty.
classe (klos), *n. f.*, class; class-room.

- clef** (kle), *n. f.*, key.
cloche (klɔʃ), *n. f.*, bell.
cocher (kɔʃe), *n. m.*, coach-man.
cochon (kɔʃɔ̃), *n. m.*, pig.
coin (kwɛ̃), *n. m.*, corner.
colonel (kɔlonɛl), *n. m.*, colonel.
combien de (kɔbjɛ̃ də), *adv.*, how much, how many; — *de temps ?* how long?
Comédie-Française (kɔmedi frɑ̃sɛiz), *n. f.* See p. 106.
commencer (kɔmɑ̃se), *v. tr. & intr.*, to begin.
comment (kɔmɑ̃), *adv.*, how.
complet (kɔplɛ), *complète* (kɔplɛt), *adj.*, complete.
comprendre (kɔprɑ̃dr), *v. tr.*, to understand.
comprenne (kɔprɛn), *1st sing. pres. subj. of comprendre*.
compter (kɔ̃te), *v. tr. & intr.*, to count.
concert (kɔ̃sɛ:r), *n. m.*, concert.
conducteur (kɔ̃dyktœ:r), *n. m.*, driver (of a car, etc.); guard (of a train, stage-coach, etc.).
conduire (kɔ̃dɥi:r), *v. tr.*, to conduct, drive.
connaître (kɔnɛ:tr), *v. tr.*, to know, be familiar with.
connu (kɔny), *p. p. of connaître*.
construire (kɔ̃strɥi:r), *v. tr.*, to build.
conte (kɔ̃t), *n. m.*, story, tale.
content (kɔ̃tɑ̃), *adj.*, pleased.
coquin (kɔkɛ̃), *n. m.*, knave.
côte (kɔ:t), *n. f.*, side, hill.
côté (kote), *n. m.*, side, direction; *de ce* —, in this direction; *de quel* —, in what direction.
cou (ku), *n. m.*, neck.
coucher (kuʃe), *v. tr.*, to put to bed; *se* —, to go to bed, lie down; to sleep.
couler (kule), *v. intr.*, to flow.
cour (ku:r), *n. f.*, yard, courtyard.
courant (kurɑ̃), *n. m.*, current.
courir (kuri:r), *v. intr.*, to run.
coursier (kursje), *n. m.*, steed.
cousin (kuzɛ̃), *n. m.*, cousin.
cousine (kuzin), *n. f.*, cousin.
craignis (kreɲi), *1st sing. past hist. of craindre*.
craindre (kre:dr), *v. tr.*, to fear.
craint (krɛ̃), *p. p. of craindre*.
crayon (krejɔ̃), *n. m.*, pencil.
cri (kri), *n. m.*, cry, shout.
croie (krwa), *1st sing. pres. subj. of croire*.
croire (krwa:r), *v. tr. & intr.*, to believe, think.
cru (kry), *p. p. of croire*.
cueillir (kœji:r), *v. tr.*, to gather, pull, pick (cherries, etc.).
cuisine (kɥizin), *n. f.*, kitchen.
dame (dam), *n. f.*, lady.
danger (dɑ̃ʒe), *n. m.*, danger.
dans (dɑ̃), *prep.*, in.
de (də), *prep.*, of, from, with.
débarquer (debarke), *v. tr. and intr.*, to disembark, land.
dehors (dœ:r), *adv.*, outside, out of doors.
déjà (deʒa), *adv.*, already.
déjeuner (deʒœne), *n. m.*, breakfast or lunch; *v. intr.*, to breakfast or lunch.
demain (dɛmɛ̃), *adv.*, tomorrow.
demander (dɛmɑ̃de), *v. intr. & tr.*, to ask, ask for; *se* —, to ask oneself, wonder.

demeurer (dəmœre), <i>v. intr.</i> , to remain, dwell.	disparaître (disparɛ:tr), <i>v. intr.</i> , to disappear.
demi (dəmi), <i>adj.</i> , half.	disse (dis), 1st sing. imperf. subj. of dire.
départ (dəpar), <i>n. m.</i> , departure, sailing.	dix (dis), <i>num. adj.</i> , ten.
dépendre de (dəpɑ:drə də), <i>v. intr.</i> , to depend on.	dix-huit (dizuit), <i>num. adj.</i> , eighteen.
depuis (dəpu), <i>prep.</i> , since.	dois (dwa), 1st sing. pres. indic. of devoir.
dernier (dərnje), dernière (dərnje:r), <i>adj.</i> , last.	dommage (dəma:ʒ); c'est —, it is a pity; quel —, what a pity!
désavantage (dəzavɑ:tɑ:ʒ), <i>n. m.</i> , disadvantage.	donner (done), <i>v. tr.</i> , to give.
descendre (desɑ:dr), <i>v. intr.</i> , to descend, alight, to put up (at an inn, hotel, etc.).	dont (dɔ̃), <i>rel. pron.</i> , of whom, of which, whose.
désert (dəzɛ:r), <i>adj.</i> , lonely, deserted.	doucement (dusmɑ̃), <i>adv.</i> , softly, sweetly.
dès que (də kə), <i>conj.</i> , as soon as.	douter (dute), <i>v. tr.</i> ; — de, to doubt; — que, to doubt whether; j'en doute, I doubt it.
desquels (dəkel), see Lesson XXII.	doux (du), douce (duis), <i>adj.</i> , sweet, soft.
détour (detu:r), <i>n. m.</i> , detour; faire un —, to go a round-about way.	douzaine (duzen), <i>n. f.</i> , dozen.
deux (do), <i>num. adj.</i> , two.	droit (drwa), <i>adj.</i> , straight, right.
devenir (dəvni:r), <i>v. intr.</i> , to become.	dû (dy), <i>p. p.</i> of devoir.
devoir (dəvwa:r), <i>v. tr.</i> , to owe.	duquel (dykel), see Lesson XXII.
dévoué (devwe), <i>p. p. & adj.</i> , devoted.	eau (o), <i>n. f.</i> , water.
devrai (dəvre), 1st sing. fut. of devoir.	échapper (eʃape), <i>v. intr.</i> , to escape.
difficile (difisil), <i>adj.</i> , difficult.	école (ekol), <i>n. f.</i> , school.
diligence (diliʒɑ:s), <i>n. f.</i> , stage-coach.	écouter (ekute), <i>v. tr.</i> , to listen to.
dimanche (dimɑ̃ʃ), <i>n. m.</i> , Sunday.	écrire (ekri:r), <i>v. tr. & intr.</i> , to write.
dîner (dine), <i>n. m.</i> , dinner; <i>v. intr.</i> , to dine.	écrit (ekri), <i>p. p.</i> of écrire.
dire (dir), <i>v. tr. & intr.</i> , to say, tell.	écurie (ekyri), <i>n. f.</i> , stable.
diriger (diriʒe), <i>v. tr.</i> , to direct; se — vers, to make for.	effort (efɔ:r), <i>n. m.</i> , effort.
	égarer (egare), <i>v. tr.</i> , to lead astray.

église (egli:z), <i>n. f.</i> , church.	eus (y), <i>1st sing. past hist. of avoir.</i>
élève (ele:v), <i>n. m. & f.</i> , pupil	éviter (evite), <i>v. tr.</i> , to avoid.
elle (el), <i>pers. pron. f.</i> , she, it.	expirer (ekspire), <i>v. intr.</i> , to expire, die.
emmener (ämne), <i>v. tr.</i> , to lead away.	expliquer (eksplik), <i>v. tr.</i> , to explain.
empêcher (äpeʃe), <i>v. tr.</i> , to prevent.	explorer (eksplöre), <i>v. tr.</i> , to explore, search.
emporter (äporte), <i>v. tr.</i> , to carry away.	fâché (fa:ʃe), <i>p. p.</i> , annoyed, angry, grieved, sorry.
emprunter (äpröerte), <i>v. tr.</i> , to borrow.	facile (fasil), <i>adj.</i> , easy.
en (ä), <i>adv.</i> , from here, from there. See Lesson XXV	facilement (fasilmä), <i>adv.</i> , easily
<i>prep.</i> , in; — barque , in a boat; <i>pron.</i> , of it, of them, some	facteur (faktœr), <i>n. m.</i> , post-man.
encore (ükör), <i>adv.</i> , still, yet, again.	faim (fä), <i>n. f.</i> , hunger; avoir —, to be hungry.
encre (änkr), <i>n. f.</i> , ink.	faire (fær), <i>v. tr. & intr.</i> , to make, to do; — une promenade , to take a walk, il ne fit que rire , he only laughed
endroit (ändrwa), <i>n. m.</i> , place.	falaise (falæ:v), <i>n. f.</i> , cliff.
enfant (änfä), <i>n. m. & f.</i> , child	famille (famij), <i>n. f.</i> , family.
enfin (änfä), <i>adv.</i> , at last, finally	fardeau (fardo), <i>n. m.</i> , load, burden
enfoncer (änfö:ʃe); s' —, to sink	fasse (fas), <i>1st sing. pres. subj. of faire.</i>
enfuir (änfuir); s' —, to flee	fatigue (tatig), <i>n. f.</i> , exhaustion, weariness.
entraîner (ätreine), <i>v. tr.</i> , to drag, carry away.	fatigué (fatige), <i>p. p. & adj.</i> , tired, wearied
entrer (ätre), <i>v. intr.</i> , to enter	faux (fo), fausse (fo:s), <i>adj.</i> , false.
envoyer (änwaje), <i>v. tr.</i> , to send.	fenêtre (fönæ:tr), <i>n. f.</i> , window.
équipe (ekip), <i>n. f.</i> (football-) team.	ferai (före), <i>1st sing. future of faire.</i>
errer (ere), <i>v. intr.</i> , to wander	ferme (ferm), <i>n. f.</i> , farm.
espérer (espere), <i>v. tr. & intr.</i> , to hope.	fermer (ferme), <i>v. tr.</i> , to close, shut; — à double tour , to lock.
espoir (espwa:r), <i>n. m.</i> , hope	
essayer (esæje), <i>v. tr.</i> , to try.	
est (e), <i>is</i>	
et (e), <i>conj.</i> , and.	
été (ete), <i>n. m.</i> , summer.	
été (ete), <i>p. p. of être.</i>	
étonner (etone), <i>v. tr.</i> , to astonish	
eu (y), <i>p. p. of avoir.</i>	

fermier (fermje), <i>n. m.</i> , farmer.	garder (garde), <i>v. tr.</i> , to keep.
feu (fø), <i>n. m.</i> , fire.	gare (gair), <i>n. f.</i> , station.
fidèle (fidel), <i>adj.</i> , faithful, trusty.	geler (zæle), <i>v. intr.</i> , to freeze.
fille (fiŋ), <i>n. f.</i> , daughter; jeune —, girl.	gendarme (zädarm), <i>n. m.</i> , policeman.
fils (fis), <i>n. m.</i> , son.	gens (zũ), <i>n. m. pl.</i> , people.
finir (finir), <i>v. tr. & intr.</i> , to finish.	gentil (zãti), gentille (zãtiŋ), <i>adj.</i> , nice.
finisse (finis), 1st pres. subj. or imperf. subj. of finir .	gibier (zibje), <i>n. m.</i> , game (hares, partridges, etc.).
firent (fir), 3rd plur. past hist. of faire .	goûter (gute), <i>v. tr.</i> , to taste; to take a light meal in the afternoon, to take tea.
fisse (fis), 1st sing. imperf. subj. of faire .	grammaire (gramɛr), <i>n. f.</i> , grammar.
flâner (flâne), <i>v. intr.</i> , to loiter.	grand (grã), <i>adj.</i> , great, tall, big.
fleur (flœr), <i>n. f.</i> , flower.	grand-parent (grãparũ), <i>n. m.</i> , grandparent.
foire (fwair), <i>n. f.</i> , fair.	gras (gru), grasse (grois), <i>adj.</i> , fat.
forêt (fœre), <i>n. f.</i> , forest.	grec (grɛk), grecque (grɛk), <i>adj.</i> , Greek.
fortune (fɔrtyn), <i>n. f.</i> , fortune.	gros (gro), grosse (grois), <i>adj.</i> , big, stout.
fourgon (furgɔ̃), <i>n. m.</i> , van.	herbe (ɛrb), <i>n. f.</i> , grass.
fraîs (frɛ), fraîche (frɛʃ), <i>adj.</i> , fresh, cool.	heure (œr), <i>n. f.</i> , hour; de bonne —, early; à cinq heures , at five o'clock.
fraise (frɛ:z), <i>n. f.</i> , strawberry.	heureux (œrø), heureuse (œrø:z), <i>adj.</i> , happy.
franc (frã), <i>n. m.</i> , franc (about twopence).	hier (jɛr), <i>adv.</i> , yesterday.
français (frãse), <i>adj. & n. m.</i> , French.	histoire (istwair), <i>n. f.</i> , history, story.
frapper (frape), <i>v. tr.</i> , to strike, knock.	hiver (ivɛr), <i>n. m.</i> , winter.
frère (frɛr), <i>n. m.</i> , brother.	homme (ɔm), <i>n. m.</i> , man.
froid (frwa), <i>adj.</i> , cold; il fait —, it is cold.	honnête (ɔnɛ:t), <i>adj.</i> , honest.
fromage (frɔma:ʒ), <i>n. m.</i> , cheese.	horloge (ɔrlɔ:ʒ), <i>n. f.</i> , clock.
fumer (fyme), <i>v. tr. & intr.</i> , to smoke.	hôte (ot), <i>n. m.</i> , host, guest.
fus (fy), 1st sing. past hist. of être .	hôtel (otel), <i>n. m.</i> , hotel.
garçon (garsɔ̃), <i>n. m.</i> , boy; waiter; — d'écurie , stable-boy, ostler.	*huit (ɥit), <i>num. adj.</i> , eight; — jours , a week.

- il (il), 3rd sing. pers. pron. m., he, it; — y a, there is, there are; — en reste, there remains some.
- île (il), n. f., island.
- image (imaʒ), n. f., image, picture.
- importe (èport); n'— qui, anyone.
- impossible (èposibl), adj., impossible.
- inquiet (èkjɛ), inquiète (èkjɛt), adj., uneasy.
- intact (ètakt), adj., untouched, entire.
- intelligent (ètɛlizɑ̃), adj., intelligent, clever.
- intention (ètɑ̃sjɑ̃), n. f., intention; avoir l'— de, to intend (mean) to.
- intéressant (ètɛrɛsɑ̃), adj., interesting.
- inviter (èvite), v. tr., to invite.
- irrégulier (irɛgylje), adj., irregular.
- jamais (ʒamɛ), adv., ever; ne . . . —, never.
- janvier (ʒɑ̃vjɛ), n. m., January.
- jardin (ʒardɛ̃), n. m., garden.
- jardinier (ʒardinje), n. m., gardener.
- jaune (ʒon), adj., yellow.
- je (ʒə), 1st sing. pers. pron., I.
- jetée (ʒɛtɛ), n. f., jetty, pier.
- jeter (ʒɛtɛ), v. tr., to throw; — une lettre à la boîte, to post a letter.
- jeudi (ʒœdi), n. m., Thursday.
- jeune (ʒœn), adj., young.
- jeunesse (ʒœnɛs), n. f., youth.
- joindre (ʒwɛ̃dr), v. tr., to join.
- joli (ʒoli), adj., pretty.
- jouer (ʒwe), v. intr., to play.
- jour (ʒur), n. m., day.
- journal (ʒurnal), n. m., newspaper.
- journée (ʒurnɛ), n. f., day, day's work, day's journey.
- jusqu'à (ʒyska), prep., (up) to, as far as, till.
- jusqu'ici (ʒyskisi), adv., till now.
- kilo = kilogramme.
- kilogramme (kilogram), n. m., kilogram = 2½ lb.
- kilomètre (kilomɛtr), n. m., kilometre = ⅔ mile.
- la (la), fem. sing. def. art., the; acc. sing. fem. 3rd pers. pron., her, it.
- là (la), adv., there; ce livre-là, that book; là-bas, over yonder.
- laisser (lese), v. tr., to leave, let, allow.
- lait (lɛ), n. m., milk.
- langue (lɑ̃g), n. f., tongue, language.
- lapin (lapɛ̃), n. m., rabbit.
- laquelle (lakɛl), fem. of lequel.
- latin (latɛ̃), n. m., Latin.
- laver (lave), v. tr., to wash; se —, to wash (oneself).
- le (lə), masc. sing. def. art., the; acc. masc. 3rd pers. pron., him, it.
- leçon (lɛsɔ̃), n. f., lesson.
- léger (lɛʒɛ), légère (lɛʒɛr), adj., light.
- légume (legym), n. m., vegetable.
- lendemain (lɑ̃dmɛ̃), n. m., next day.

- lequel (ləkɛl), *pron.*, which.
 See Lesson XXII.
- les (lə), *plur. def. art.*, the;
acc. plur. 3rd pers. pron., them.
- lettre (lɛtr), *n. f.*, letter.
- leur (ləœr), *poss. adj.*, their;
 le —, theirs.
- leur (ləœr), *pers. pron.*, to them.
- lever (ləvɛ), *v. tr.*, to raise;
 se —, to rise.
- lion (ljɔ̃), *n. m.*, lion.
- lire (liʁ), *v. tr. & intr.*, to read.
- liste (list), *n. f.*, list.
- livre (livʁ), *n. m.*, book.
- livre (livʁ), *n. f.*, pound.
- Londres (lɔ̃dr), *n. m.*, London.
- long (lɔ̃), *longue* (lɔ̃g), *adj.*, long.
- lorsque (lɔʁskɔ), *conj.*, when.
- louer (lwe), *v. tr.*, to hire, let.
- lourd (lur), *adj.*, heavy.
- lu (ly), *p. p. of lire*.
- lui (li), *dat. 3rd pers. pron.*,
 (to) him, her, it.
- lus (ly), *1st sing. past hist. of lire*.
- lycée (lise), *n. m.*, high school,
 secondary school.
- ma (ma), *poss. adj. fem. sing.*,
 my.
- machine (maʃin), *n. f.*, (rail-
 way) engine.
- magasin (magazɛ̃), *n. m.*, shop.
- main (mɛ̃), *n. f.*, hand.
- maire (mɛr), *n. m.*, mayor.
- mais (mɛ), *conj.*, but.
- maison (mezɔ̃), *n. f.*, house;
 dans la —, indoors.
- maisonnette (mezɔ̃net), *n. f.*,
 cottage.
- maître (mɛitr), *n. m.*, master.
- mal (mal), *n. m.*, evil, harm;
 faire — à quelqu'un, to hurt
 someone; se faire —, to hurt
 oneself.
- mal (mal), *adv.*, ill, badly.
- malade (malad), *adj.*, ill; *n.*,
 sick person, patient.
- maman (mamɑ̃), *n. f.*, mamma.
- manger (mɑ̃ʒɛ), *v. tr.*, to eat;
 donner à — à quelqu'un, to
 feed someone.
- manière (manjɛr), *n. f.*,
 manner, fashion, way.
- manquer (mɑ̃kɛ), *v. tr.*, to
 lose, miss (a train, etc.).
- marchand (marʃɑ̃), *n. m.*, mar-
 chande (marʃɑ̃d), *n. f.*, mer-
 chant, shopkeeper.
- marché (marʃɛ), *n. m.*, market;
 bon —, cheap; meilleur —,
 cheaper.
- matelot (matlo), *n. m.*, sailor.
- matin (matɛ̃), *n. m.*, morning.
- mauvais (mɔvɛ), *adj.*, bad.
- me (mə), *acc. & dat. sing. 1st
 pers. pron.*, me, to me.
- méchant (mɛʃɑ̃), *adj.*, bad,
 naughty, wicked.
- médecin (mɛtsɛ̃), *n. m.*, doctor.
- meilleur (mɛjœr), *adj.*, better.
- même (mɛ:m), *adv.*, even.
- mendiant (mɑ̃djɑ̃), *n. m.*,
 beggar.
- mener (mɛnɛ), *v. tr.*, to lead.
- mer (mɛr), *n. f.*, sea.
- mère (mɛr), *n. f.*, mother.
- merle (mɛrl), *n. m.*, blackbird.
- mes (mɛ), *poss. adj. plur.*, my.
- mettre (mɛtr), *v. tr.*, to put;
 — la table, to lay the table.
- midi (midɪ), *n. m.*, noon.
- mien (mjɛ̃), *poss. adj.*, mine;
 le —, see Lesson XXIV.

- mieux** (mjø), *adv.*, better;
être —, to be more comfortable.
mis (mi), *p. p. & 1st sing. past hist. of mettre.*
moi (mwa), *1st pers. pron.*, me, to me, I. See p. 72.
moindre (mwɛ:dr), *adj.*, less;
le —, least.
moins (mwɛ), *adv.*, less; **le** —, least.
moment (momɑ̃), *n. m.*, moment; **le** — **où**, the moment that or when.
mon (mɑ̃), *poss. adj. sing. masc.*, my.
monde (mɑ̃:d), *n. m.*, world; **au** —, in the world.
monsieur (mɑsjø), *n. m.*, gentleman, sir.
monter (mɑ̃te), *v. intr.*, to go up; — **à cheval**, to ride on horseback; *v. tr.*, to take (carry) up (luggage).
montrer (mɑ̃tre), *v. tr.*, to show.
morceau (mɔrsø), *n. m.*, piece.
moto = motocyclette.
motocyclette (mɔtɔsiklɛt), *n. f.*, motor cycle.
mourant (murɑ̃), *n. m.*, dying man.
mourante (murɑ̃:t), *n. f.*, dying woman.
mourir (muriʀ), *v. intr.*, to die.
mourus (muru), *1st sing. past hist. of mourir*
mouton (mutɔ̃), *n. m.*, sheep.
mûr (myʀ), *adj.*, ripe.
nage (na:ʒ), *n. f.*, swimming;
à la —, (by) swimming.
nager (naʒ), *v. intr.*, to swim.
nageur (naʒø:ʀ), *n. m.*, swimmer.
naître (nɛ:tr), *v. intr.*, to be born.
navire (naviʀ), *n. m.*, ship.
ne . . . pas, not; **ne . . . plus**, not . . . more.
né (ne), *p. p. of naître*; **je suis** —, I was born.
net (nɛt), **nette** (nɛt), *adj.*, clean, clear.
nettoyer (nɛtwajɛ), *v. tr.*, to clean.
neuf (nœf), **neuve** (nœv), *adj.*, new.
nid (ni), *n. m.*, nest.
n'importe qui, anyone; **n'importe quoi**, anything.
Noël (nœl), *n. m.*, Christmas.
nom (nɑ̃), *n. m.*, name.
non (nɑ̃), no.
nos (no), *poss. adj. plur.*, our.
notre (nɔ:tr), *poss. adj. sing.*, our.
nôtre (nɔ:tr); **le** —, See Lesson XXIV.
nous (nu), *nom., acc. & dat. plur. 1st pers. pron.*, we, us, to us.
nouvelle (nuvɛl), *n. f.*, news;
recevoir des nouvelles de quelqu'un, to hear from or about someone
nuît (nuɪ), *n. f.*, night.
obéir (ɔbeiʀ), **à**, *v. intr.*, to obey.
obliger (oblizɛ), *v. tr.*, to oblige.
observer (ɔpsɛʀvɛ), *v. tr.*, to observe, watch.
occasion (ɔkazjɑ̃), *n. f.*, d'—, second-hand.
occupé (ɔkype), *p. p. & adj.*, busy.

- cœur (œi), *pl.* cœurs (ø). *n. m.*, egg.
 œuvre (œ:vr), *n. f.*, (literary) work.
 offrir (œfrir), *v. tr.*, to offer.
 oie (wa), *n. f.*, goose.
 ombre (ɔ̃br), *n. f.*, shade; à l' —, in the shade.
 on (ɔ̃), *indef. pron.*, one. See Lesson XXI.
 oncle (ɔ̃kl), *n. m.*, uncle.
 ont (ɔ̃), *3rd plur. pres. indic.* of avoir, have.
 onze (ɔ̃z), *num. adj.*, eleven.
 orage (ɔ̃raɪʒ), *n. m.*, storm.
 ordonner (ɔ̃rdɔne) à, *v. intr.*, to order.
 oser (oze), *v. tr.*, to dare.
 ou (u), *conj.*, or.
 où (u), *adv.*, where.
 oublier (ublɪje), *v. tr.*, to forget.
 oui (wi), *interj.*, yes.
 paille (paij), *n. f.*, straw.
 pain (pɛ̃), *n. m.*, bread.
 paire (peir), *n. f.*, pair.
 palais (palɛ̃), *n. m.*, palace.
 papier (papje), *n. m.*, paper; — à lettres, note-paper.
 paquebot (pakbo), *n. m.*, steamer, liner.
 paraître (pareitr), *v. intr.*, to appear.
 parapluie (paraplɥi), *n. m.*, umbrella.
 parce que (parskə), *conj.*, because.
 pardessus (pardesy), *n. m.*, overcoat.
 pardon (pardɔ̃), *n. m.*, pardon; *exclam.*, Excuse me! Sorry!
 pardonner (pardone), *v. intr.*; — à, to pardon, forgive.
 pareil (pareij), *pareille* (pareij), *adj.*, like, similar, such.
 paresseux (pareso), *-euse* (øz), *adj.*, lazy.
 parler (parle), *v. intr.*, to talk, speak.
 partir (partiir), *v. intr.*, to set off or out, start.
 partout (partu), *adv.*, everywhere.
 parus (pary), *1st sing. past hist.* of paraître.
 pas (pa), *adv.*; ne . . . —, not.
 passant (pasɑ̃), *n. m.*, passer-by.
 passer (pase), *v. tr.*, to pass, spend; to cross.
 payer (peje), *v. tr.*, to pay, pay for.
 pays (pei), *n. m.*, country, district.
 paysan (peizɑ̃), *n. m.*, peasant.
 pêche (peɪʃ), *n. f.*, fishing.
 pêche (peɪʃ), *n. f.*, peach.
 pêcheur (pe\œr), *n. m.*, fisherman, fisher.
 peindre (pɛ̃dr), *v. tr.*, to paint.
 peine (pein), *n. f.*; à — que, hardly, scarcely.
 pèlerin (peirɛ̃), *n. m.*, pilgrim.
 pelle (pel), *n. f.*, spade.
 péniche (peniʃ), *n. f.*, barge.
 père (peir), *n. m.*, father.
 perron (perɔ̃), *n. m.*, flight of steps before a church, etc.
 personne (persɔ̃), *n. f.*, person.
 personne (persɔ̃), *pron.*, ne . . . —, no one.
 persuader (persade) à, *v. intr.*, to persuade (to).
 petit (pɛti), *adj.*, small, little.
 peu (pø), *adv.*, little; un — de, a little.

- peur** (pœir), *n. f.*, fear; **avoir** — **de**, to be afraid of.
- peuvent** (pœiv), *3rd plur. pres. indic. of pouvoir.*
- phare** (fair), *n. m.*, lighthouse; headlight (of a car).
- pied** (pje), *n. m.*, foot.
- pinson** (pēsō), *n. m.*, chaffinch.
- pique-nique** (piknik), *n. m.*, picnic.
- pire** (pir), *adj.*, worse; **le** —, worst.
- place** (plas), *n. f.*, place, seat, square.
- plage** (plaiʒ), *n. f.*, beach.
- plaire** (pleir), *v. intr.*, to please.
- plaisir** (plezir), *n. m.*, pleasure.
- planter** (plāte), *v. tr.*, to plant.
- pleut** (plø), *v. impers.*, (it) is raining.
- plupart** (plypair), *n. f.*, majority, most.
- plus** (ply), *adv.*, more; **ne** . . . —, no longer, **ne** — **que**, no longer except, *i. e.* now only; **le** —, most.
- plus** (ply), *1st sing. past hist. of plaire.*
- poème** (pœim), *n. m.*, poem.
- point** (pwē), *ne* . . . —, not.
- poire** (pwair), *n. f.*, pear.
- poisson** (pwasō), *n. m.*, fish.
- pomme** (pōm), *n. f.*, apple.
- pommier** (pōmje), *n. m.*, apple-tree.
- pont** (pō), *n. m.*, bridge.
- port** (pōir), *n. m.*, harbour.
- portasse** (portas), *1st sing. imperf. subj. of porter.*
- porte** (pōrt), *n. f.*, door, gate.
- portefeuille** (pōrtæfœij), *n. m.*, pocket-book.
- porte-monnaie** (pōrtəmōne), *n. m.*, purse.
- porter** (pōrte), *v. tr.*, to carry.
- possible** (posibl), *adj.*, possible; *n. m.*, **faire son** —, to do one's utmost.
- poste** (pōst), *n. f.*, post, post-office; **mettre à la** —, to post.
- postillon** (pōstijō), *n. m.*, postilion.
- pot** (po), *n. m.*, jug, pitcher.
- poule** (pul), *n. f.*, hen.
- poulet** (pule), *n. m.*, chicken.
- poupée** (pupe), *n. f.*, doll.
- pour** (puir), *prep.*, for, in order to.
- pourquoi** (purkwa), *adv.*, why.
- pousser** (puse), *v. tr.*, to push; — (**un cri**), to utter.
- pouvoir** (puvwair), *v. tr.*, to be able.
- préférer** (prefere), *v. tr.*, to prefer.
- premier** (prōmje), *adj.*, first.
- prendre** (prā:dr), *v. tr.*, to take.
- prenne** (prēn), *1st sing. pres. subj. of prendre.*
- prêter** (prete), *v. tr.*, to lend.
- prier** (prie), *v. tr.*, to request, beg.
- printemps** (prētā), *n. m.*, spring.
- pris** (pri), *p. p. & 1st sing. past hist. of prendre.*
- prise** (pris), *1st sing. imperf. subj. of prendre.*
- prix** (pri), *n. m.*, price, prize.
- prochain** (prōʃē), *adj.*, next.
- professeur** (profesœir), *n. m.*, master, teacher.
- promenade** (prōmnad), *n. f.*, walk, ride, sail, etc.

- promener** (prɔ̃mne), *v. tr.*, to take for a walk; *se —*, to go for a walk, sail, etc.
- promettre** (prɔ̃metr), *v. tr.*, to promise.
- promis** (prɔ̃mi), *p. p.* and *1st pers. sing. past hist.* of **promettre**.
- prononcer** (prɔ̃nɔ̃se), *v. tr.*, to pronounce.
- provision** (prɔ̃vizjɔ̃), *n. f.*, provision, stock.
- prudemment** (prɔ̃damɑ̃), *adv.*, prudently.
- prune** (prɔ̃n), *n. f.*, plum.
- public** (pyblik), **publique** (pyblik), *adj.*, public.
- puis** (pi), *adv.*, then.
- puis** (pi), *1st sing. pres. indic.* of **pouvoir**.
- pus** (py), *1st sing. past hist.* of **pouvoir**.
- quai** (ke), *n. m.*, quay, wharf; platform (of a railway station).
- quand** (kɑ̃), *conj.*, when.
- quart** (kair), *n. m.*, quarter.
- quatre** (katr), *num. adj.*, four.
- que** (kə), *acc. rel. pron.*, whom, which, that; *interrog. pron.*, what; *conj.*, that, than.
- quel** (kel), *adj.*, what.
- quelque** (kelk), *adj.*, some.
- quelque chose** (kelkəʃoːz), *pron.*, something; — **d'intéressant**, something interesting.
- quelquefois** (kelkəfwa), *adv.*, sometimes.
- quelques-uns** (kelkəzœ̃), *plur.* of **quelqu'un**.
- quelqu'un** (kelkœ̃), *pron.*, someone.
- qu'est-ce que** (kɛskə), what is? what?
- quêter** (kɛte), *v. tr. & intr.*, to beg.
- qui** (ki), *nom. rel. pron.*, who, which, that; *interrog. pron.*, who, whom.
- quiconque** (kikɔ̃k), *pron.*, whoever.
- quinzaine** (kɛ̃zɛn), *n. f.*, une — **de jours**, fortnight.
- quinze** (kɛ̃z), *num. adj.*, fifteen; — **jours**, fortnight.
- quoi** (kwa), *interrog. & rel. pron.*, what; **il a de — vivre**, he has enough to live on.
- ramener** (ramne), *v. tr.*, to bring back.
- rapide** (rapid), *n. m.*, express (train).
- rapporter** (raporte), *v. tr.*, to bring (carry) back.
- recevoir** (rəsəvwaːr), *v. tr.*, to receive.
- reconnaître** (rəkɔ̃nɛtr), *v. tr.*, to recognize.
- reconnus** (rəkɔ̃ny), *1st sing. past hist.* of **reconnaître**.
- reçus** (rɛsy), *1st sing. past hist.* of **recevoir**.
- reçusse** (rɛsys), *1st sing. imperf. subj.* of **recevoir**.
- refuser** (rɛfɥze), *v. tr.*, to refuse.
- regarder** (rɛgarde), *v. tr. & intr.*, to look, look at, watch.
- regretter** (rɛgrɛte), *v. tr.*, to regret.
- réjouir** (rɛʒwiːr), *v. tr.*, to rejoice.
- remporter** (rɛpɔ̃te), *v. tr.*, to carry off, gain, win.

rencontre (rākōitr), <i>n. f.</i> , meeting, aller à la — de quelqu'un, to meet someone.	rose (roiz), <i>n. f.</i> , rose.
rencontrer (rākōtre), <i>v. tr.</i> , to meet.	roseau (rozo), <i>n. m.</i> , reed.
rendre (rāidr), <i>v. tr.</i> , to give back.	rouge (ruiz), <i>adj.</i> , red.
rentrer (rātre), <i>v. intr.</i> , to come (go) back (home).	rue (ry), <i>n. f.</i> , street.
renvoyer (rāvwaje), <i>v. tr.</i> , to send back.	ruisseau (rūiso), <i>n. m.</i> , brook.
réparer (repare), <i>v. tr.</i> , to repair, mend.	sa (sa), <i>poss. adj. fem. sing.</i> , his, her, its.
repas (rēpa), <i>n. m.</i> , meal.	sage (saiz), <i>adj.</i> , good, well-behaved.
répondre (repōidr), <i>v. tr. and intr.</i> , to answer.	sagesse (saʒes), <i>n. f.</i> , wisdom.
reposer (rapoze), <i>se —</i> , to take a rest.	sais (se), <i>1st sing. pres. indic. of savoir</i> .
ressembler (rēsāble) à, <i>v. intr.</i> , to resemble.	salle (sal), <i>n. f.</i> , hall, room; — à manger, dining-room; — d'attente, waiting-room.
rester (reste), <i>v. intr.</i> , to remain.	salon (salō), <i>n. m.</i> , drawing-room.
retenir (rētnir), <i>v. tr.</i> , to retain; to book (seats.)	samedi (samdi), <i>n. m.</i> , Saturday.
retour (rētuir), <i>n. m.</i> , return; être de —, to be back, have returned.	sauver (sove), <i>se —</i> , to run away.
retrouver (rētruve), <i>v. tr.</i> , to find again.	savoir (savwair), <i>v. tr.</i> , to know; je ne sais qui, someone or other, je ne sais quel, some or other (<i>adj.</i>)
réussir (reysiir) à, <i>v. intr.</i> , to succeed in.	seau (so), <i>n. m.</i> , pail, pitcher, bucket.
réveiller (reweje), <i>v. tr.</i> , to wake, waken.	second (soʒō), <i>adj.</i> , second.
revenir (rēvnir), <i>v. intr.</i> , to come back.	secret (sokre), <i>secrete</i> (sokret), <i>adj.</i> secret
reviendrai (rāvʒēdre), <i>1st sing. fut. of revenir</i> .	seigneur (sepaʒir), <i>n. m.</i> , nobleman, lord.
riche (ri), <i>adj.</i> , rich.	semaine (səmen), <i>n. f.</i> , week.
richesse (riʒes), <i>n. f.</i> , riches.	sembler (sū:ble), <i>v. intr.</i> , to seem.
rien (rjē), <i>pron.</i> , anything; ne ... —, — ... ne, nothing	sept (set), <i>num. adj.</i> , seven
rivière (rivjeir), <i>n. f.</i> , river.	serrer (sere), <i>v. tr.</i> , to clasp (shake hands).
roman (romā), <i>n. m.</i> , novel.	ses (se), <i>plur. poss. adj.</i> , his, her, its.
	seul (soel), <i>adj.</i> , alone, only.
	si (si), <i>adv.</i> , so; <i>conj.</i> , if.

sien (sjē) ; le —, his, hers, its.

See Lesson XXIV.

six (sis), *num. adj.*, six.

sœur (sœur), *n. f.*, sister.

soi (swa), *pron.*, oneself.

soie (swa), *n. f.*, silk

soif (swaf), *n. f.*, thirst ;

avoir —, to be thirsty.

soin (swē), *n. m.*, care ; avec

—, carefully.

soir (swair), *n. m.*, evening

sois (swa), *1st sing. pres. subj.*

of être.

soldat (solda), *n. m.*, soldier.

sole (sol), *n. f.*, sole (fish).

soleil (solēij), *n. m.*, sun.

son (sō), *masc. sing. poss. adj.*,

his, her, its.

songer (sōʒe) à, *v. intr.*, to

think (dream) of.

sonner (sone), *v. tr. & intr.*,

to ring ; to strike (of

clocks).

sonneur (sonœur), *n. m.*, ringer ;

— de cloches, bell-ringer.

sont (sō), are.

sort (soir), *n. m.*, fate.

sortir (sortir), *v. intr.*, to go

out.

sot (so), sotte (sot), *adj.*,

foolish.

soupe (sup), *n. f.*, soup.

souper (supe), *n. m.*, supper.

sous (su), *prep.*, under.

su (sy), *p. p.* of savoir

sucre (sykr), *n. m.*, sugar.

suisvisse (sqivis), *1st sing. im-*

perf. subj. of suivre.

suivre (sqivr), *v. tr. & intr.*, to

follow.

sur (syr), *prep.*, on.

sus (sy), *1st sing. past hist. of*

savoir.

ta (ta), *fem. sing. poss. adj.*,

thy, your.

table (taibl), *n. f.*, table ;

mettre la —, to lay the

table.

tâcher (taʃe), *v. tr.*, to try, en-

deavour.

tandis que (tādi kə), *conj.*

while.

tant (tā), *adv.*, so much.

tante (tānt), *n. f.*, aunt.

tard (tair), *adv.*, late.

tel (tel), *adj.*, such ; un —

orage, such a storm.

téléphoner (telefone), *v. intr.*,

to telephone.

temps (tā), *n. m.*, time ;

weather.

tendre (tāndr), *v. tr.*, to stretch.

tenir (tēnir), *v. tr.*, to hold ;

se —, to stand.

thé (te), *n. m.*, tea.

théâtre (teātr), *n. m.*, theatre.

tien (tjē) ; le —, thine (yours).

See Lesson XXIV.

timbre (tēibr), *n. m.*, (postage)

stamp.

toi (twa), *pron. 2nd pers.* See

Lesson XIX.

tomber (tōbe), *v. intr.*, to fall.

tort (toir) ; avoir —, to be

wrong.

tôt (to), *adv.*, soon.

toujours (tuʒur), *adv.*, always,

still

tour (taur), *n. m.*, turn ; fermer

à double —, to lock ; faire

le — de, to go round.

tout (tu), *plur. tous* (tu), *adj.*,

all, every ; — de suite, at

once, immediately.

traduire (traduir), *v. tr.*, to

translate.

- train** (trɛ̃), *n. m.*, train.
travail (travaj), *n. m.*, work.
travailler (travaje), *v. intr.*, to work.
traverser (traverse), *v. tr.*, to go through (across), traverse.
très (trɛ̃), *adv.*, very.
trésor (trezɔʁ), *n. m.*, treasure.
trois (trwa), *num. adj.*, three.
tromper (trɔ̃pe), *v. tr.*, to cheat, deceive; **se** —, to be mistaken; **se** — **de** **clef**, to take the wrong key.
trop (trɔ), *adv.*, too, too much.
trouver (truve), *v. tr.*, to find.
truite (trɥit), *n. f.*, trout.
tu (ty), *pron. 2nd pers. nom. case*.
un (œ̃), **une** (yn), *num. adj.*, one; *indef. art.*, a; **l'un**, **l'autre**, the one, the other; **les uns**, **les autres**, some, the others. See Lesson XXIV.
vacances (vakɑ̃s), *n. f. pl.*, holidays.
vache (vaʃ), *n. f.*, cow.
vais (ve), *1st sing. pres. indic. of aller*.
vaisselle (vesel), *n. f.*, crockery, dishes.
valise (valiz), *n. f.*, bag, suitcase.
valoir (valwaʁ), *v. intr.*, to be worth; — **mieux**, to be worth more; **il vaut mieux**, it is better.
vapeur (vapœʁ), *n. m.*, steamer.
vécus (veky), *1st sing. past hist. of vivre*.
vende (vɑ̃d), *1st pers. sing. pres. subj. of vendre*.
vendre (vɑ̃dr), *v. tr.*, to sell.
venir (vəniʁ), *v. intr.*, to come; — **prendre**, to come for; **il vient de sortir**, he has just gone out.
venu (vəny), *p. p. of venir*.
verger (vɛʁʒ), *n. m.*, orchard.
verrai (vɛʁe), *1st sing. fut. of voir*.
verre (vɛʁ), *n. m.*, glass.
vert (vɛʁ), *adj.*, green.
veuille (vøɛj), *1st sing. pres. subj. of vouloir*.
veux (vø), *1st sing. pres. indic. of vouloir*.
vieillard (vjɛjaʁ), *n. m.*, old man.
vieille, *fem. of vieux*.
vienne (vjɛn), *1st sing. pres. subj. of venir*.
viens (vjɛ̃), *1st sing. pres. indic. of venir*.
vieux (vjø), **vieille** (vjɛ:j), *adj.*, old.
villa (vila), *n. f.*, villa.
ville (vil), *n. f.*, town.
vin (vɛ̃), *n. m.*, wine.
vinsse (vɛ̃s), *1st sing. imperf. subj. of venir*.
vis (vi), *1st sing. past hist. of voir*.
visage (vizaʒ), *n. m.*, face.
vite (vit), *adv.*, quickly, fast.
vivre (viʁ), *v. intr.*, to live.
voir (vwɑʁ), *v. tr.*, to see.
voisin (vwazɛ̃), *n. m.*, neighbour.
voiture (vwatyʁ), *n. f.*, carriage.
voix (vwa), *n. f.*, voice.
voler (vole), *v. tr.*, to steal.

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voleur (volœir), <i>n. m.</i> , robber,	voulus (vuly), <i>1st sing. past</i>
thief.	<i>hist. of vouloir.</i>
vont (vɔ̃), <i>3rd plur. pres. in-</i>	vous (vu), <i>pers. pron.</i> , you, to
<i>dic. of aller.</i>	you.
vos (vo), <i>plur. poss. adj.</i> , your.	voyager (vwajaze), <i>v. intr.</i> , to
votre (votr), <i>sing. poss. adj.</i> ,	travel.
your.	voyageur (vwajazœir), <i>n. m.</i> ,
vôtre (voitr); le —, yours.	traveller.
See Lesson XXIV.	vrai (vrɛ), <i>adj.</i> , true.
voudrai (vudre), <i>1st sing. fut.</i>	y (i), <i>adv.</i> , there. See Lesson
of vouloir .	XXX.
vouloir (vulwair), <i>v. tr.</i> , to	yacht (jak or jɔt), <i>n. m.</i> , yacht.
wish.	

II. English-French.

a, an, un.	arise, se lever, s'élever.
able ; to be —, pouvoir.	arm, le bras.
above, au-dessus de.	arrival, arrivée (<i>f.</i>).
absence, absence (<i>f.</i>).	arrive, arriver.
accompany, accompagner.	as, aussi, comme ; — . . . —,
advantage, un avantage.	aussi . . . que ; — far —,
afraid ; to be — of, avoir peur	jusqu'à ; — well, aussi
de.	ask, demander ; — oneself, se
after, après.	demander.
afternoon, après-midi (<i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i>).	astonish, étonner.
again, encore.	astray ; to lead —, égarer.
ago ; an hour —, il y a une	at, à
heure.	at last, enfin.
alight, descendre	aunt, la tante.
all, tout (<i>pl.</i> tous).	autumn, automne (<i>m.</i>).
allow, laisser ; permettre (à).	avoid, éviter.
alone, seul.	await, attendre.
already, déjà.	
although, quoique, bien que.	back, le derrière ; to be —,
always, toujours.	être de retour.
American, américain.	bad, mauvais, méchant.
and, et.	badly, mal.
angry, fâché.	bag, la valise.
animal, la bête, un animal.	baker, le boulanger.
annoyed, fâché.	bank (= side), le bord.
answer (to), répondre.	barge, la péniche
any, <i>pron.</i> , en ; not —, ne...	bark (to), aboyer.
aucun, aucun... ne.	barrow, la brouette.
anyone, n'importe qui.	bathe (to), baigner ; se baigner.
anything, n'importe quoi ; (not)	beach, la plage.
—, (ne...) rien.	beast, la bête.
appear, paraître ; apparaître.	beat, battre.
apple, la pomme.	beautiful, beau, belle.
apple-tree, le pommier.	because, parce que.
Arab, un Arabe.	become, devenir.

- bed**, le lit; **to put to** —, coucher; **to go to** —, se coucher.
bedroom, la chambre.
before, *prep.*, avant; devant; *conj.*, avant que.
beg, quêter, mendier; prier.
beggar, le mendiant.
begin, commencer.
behind, derrière.
believe, croire.
bell, la cloche.
bell-ringer, le sonneur de cloches.
bench, le banc.
beside, au bord de, à côté de
better, *adj.*, meilleur; *adv.*, mieux; **it is** — (to), il vaut mieux.
bicycle, la bicyclette.
bid; — **farewell**, faire ses adieux.
big, grand; gros, grosse.
bill (poster), une affiche.
bird, un oiseau.
black, noir.
blackbird, le merle.
blame (to), blâmer.
boat, le bateau; (fishing) la barque; (rowing) le canot.
book, le livre; **to** — (seats), retenir.
born; **to be** —, naître; **I was** —, je suis né.
borrow, emprunter.
bottle, la bouteille
boulevard, le boulevard.
bow, arc (*m.*).
box, la boîte.
boy, le garçon.
bread, le pain.
break (to), casser.
breakfast, le déjeuner; **to** —, déjeuner.
bridge, le pont.
bring, apporter; — **back**, rapporter, ramener.
broad, large.
brook, le ruisseau.
brother, le frère.
brown, brun.
bucket, le seau.
build, construire.
building, le bâtiment.
burden, le fardeau.
busy, occupé.
but, mais.
butcher, le boucher.
butter, le beurre.
buy, acheter.
by, par.
call (to), appeler; — **for**, venir prendre.
can, pouvoir, savoir.
cap, la casquette.
car, auto(*f.*), automobile(*f.*).
care, le soin.
carefully, avec soin.
carriage, la voiture.
carry, porter; — **back**, rapporter; — **away** (off), emporter, remporter, entraîner; — **up**, monter.
castle, le château.
cat, le chat.
catch (to), attraper.
cathedral, la cathédrale.
chaffinch, le pinson.
chair, la chaise.
charabanc, un autocar.
chat (to), causer.
cheap, bon marché.
cheaper, meilleur marché.
cheat (to), tromper.
cheese, le fromage.
cherry, la cerise.

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chicken , le poulet.	cousin , le cousin, la cousine.
child , enfant (<i>m. and f.</i>).	covered with , couvert de.
chimney , la cheminée.	cow , la vache.
choice , le choix.	crockery , la vaisselle.
Christian , chrétien.	cross (to) , passer.
Christmas , (le) Noël.	cry , le cri.
church , une église.	cupboard , armoire (<i>f.</i>).
cinema , le cinéma.	current , le courant.
clasp (to) , serrer.	
class, class-room , la classe.	danger , le danger.
clean , net, nette ; to —, nettoyer.	dare , oser.
clear , net, nette.	dark (of hair) , brun ; it is —, il fait nuit (noir).
clever , intelligent.	daughter , la fille.
cliff , la falaise.	day , le jour, la journée ; day's work, day's journey , la journée.
clock , horloge (<i>f.</i>).	deceive , tromper.
close (to) , fermer.	departure , le départ.
coachman , le cocher.	depend on , dépendre de.
coast , la côte.	descend , descendre.
coat, habit (m.) .	deserted , désert.
coffee , le café.	desk , le bureau.
cold , froid ; it is —, il fait froid.	devoted , dévoué.
colonel , le colonel.	die , mourir, expirer.
colour , la couleur.	difficult , difficile.
come , venir ; — back , revenir ; — back home , rentrer ; — down , descendre ; — for , venir prendre ; — out , sortir.	dine , dîner.
comfortable ; to be —, être bien ; to be more —, être mieux.	dining-room , la salle à manger.
complete , complet, complète.	dinner , le dîner.
concert , le concert	direct (to) , diriger.
conduct (to) , conduire.	direction , le côté ; in this —, de ce côté ; in what —, de quel côté.
cool , frais, fraîche.	disadvantage , le désavantage.
corn , le blé.	disappear , disparaître.
corner , le coin.	disembark , débarquer.
cottage , la maisonnette.	dishes , la vaisselle.
count (to) , compter.	district , le pays.
country , le pays ; la campagne ; in the —, à la campagne.	do , faire.
court-yard , la cour.	doctor , le médecin.
	dog , le chien.
	doll , la poupée.
	door , la porte.

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doubt (to) , douter de ; —	ever , jamais.
whether , douter que ; I —	every , tout (<i>pl.</i> tous).
it , j'en doute.	everything , tout ; tout ce qui
dozen , la douzaine.	(<i>que</i>).
drag , entraîner.	everywhere , partout.
drawing-room , le salon.	evil , le mal.
dream of , songer à.	excuse me ! pardon !
dress , la robe ; to —, s'habiller.	exercise , le devoir.
drink (to) , boire.	exercise-book , le cahier.
drive (to) , conduire ; — away ,	exhaustion , la fatigue.
chasser.	expire , expirer.
driver , le conducteur.	explain , expliquer.
during , pendant.	explore , explorer.
dwel , demeurer.	express (train) , le rapide.
dying man , le mourant ; dying	
woman , la mourante.	face , le visage.
	fair , la foire.
eagerly , avidement.	fair , <i>adj.</i> , (of hair) blond.
early , de bonne heure.	faithful , fidèle.
easily , facilement.	fall (to) , tomber ; — asleep ,
easy , facile.	s'endormir.
eat , manger.	false , faux, fausse.
edge , le bord.	familiar ; to be — with , con-
Edinburgh , Édimbourg (<i>n.</i>).	naître.
effort , effort (<i>m.</i>).	family , la famille.
egg , œuf (<i>m.</i>).	farewell , adieu (<i>m.</i>) ; to bid —,
eight , huit.	faire ses adieux.
eighteen , dix-huit.	farm , la ferme.
eleven , onze.	farmer , le fermier.
end , le bout.	fashion , la manière.
endeavour (to) , tâcher.	fast , <i>adv.</i> , vite.
engine , la machine.	fasten (to) , attacher.
England , Angleterre (<i>f.</i>).	fat , gras, grasse.
enough , assez ; — to live on ,	fate , le sort.
de quoi vivre.	father , le père.
enter , entrer.	fear , la peur ; to —, craindre.
entire , intact.	feed , donner à manger à.
escape (to) , échapper.	feel , sentir.
even , même.	few , quelques, quelques-uns.
evening , le soir ; good —,	field , le champ.
bonsoir.	fifteen , quinze.
eventually do something , finir	fifty , cinquante.
par faire quelque chose.	fill (to) , remplir.

- finally, enfin.
 find (to), trouver ; — again, retrouver.
 fine, beau, belle ; it is —, il fait beau.
 finish (to), finir.
 fire, le feu.
 first, premier.
 fish, le poisson ; to —, pêcher.
 fisher, fisherman, le pêcheur.
 fishing, la pêche.
 five, cinq.
 flee, s'enfuir.
 flight of steps, le perron.
 flow (to), couler.
 flower, la fleur.
 follow, suivre.
 foolish, sot, sotté.
 foot, le pied.
 for, pour.
 forbid, défendre.
 forest, la forêt.
 forget, oublier.
 forgive, pardonner (à).
 former, celui-là, celle-là.
 fortnight, une quinzaine de jours, quinze jours.
 fortune, la fortune.
 four, quatre.
 franc, le franc.
 freeze, geler.
 French, (le) français.
 fresh, frais, fraîche.
 Friday, (le) vendredi.
 friend, ami (*m*), amie (*f*).
 from, de ; — here, — there, en ; see Lesson XXV.
 front ; in — of, devant.
 fruit, le fruit.
 gain (to), remporter.
 game, le jeu (played) ; le gibier (hunted).
 garden, le jardin.
 gardener, le jardinier.
 garden-walk, allée (*f*).
 gate, la porte.
 gather, cueillir.
 gentleman, le monsieur.
 German, allemand
 get ; — into, monter dans ; — out of, descendre de ; — up, se lever.
 girl, la jeune fille.
 give, donner ; — back, rendre.
 glad, content.
 glass, le verre.
 go, aller ; — across, traverser ; — away, s'en aller ; — back (home), rentrer ; — for, aller chercher ; — into, entrer dans ; — out, sortir ; — round, faire le tour de ; — through, traverser ; — up, monter ; — with, accompagner ; — a roundabout way, faire un détour.
 good, bon, bonne ; (well-behaved) sage.
 goodness, la bonté.
 goose, oie (*f*).
 grammar, la grammaire.
 grandfather, le grand-père.
 grandmother, la grand'mère.
 grandparent, le grand-parent.
 grape, le raisin.
 grass, herbe (*f*).
 great, grand.
 greedily, avidement.
 Greek, grec, grecque.
 green, vert.
 grieved, fâché.
 guard (of a train), le conducteur ; to —, garder.
 guest, hôte (*m. and f.*).

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hair, les cheveux (<i>m. pl.</i>).	horseback ; on —, à cheval.
half, demi.	host, hôte (<i>m.</i>).
hall, la salle.	hot, chaud ; it is —, il fait chaud
hand, la main.	hotel, hôtel (<i>m.</i>).
happy, heureux.	hour, heure (<i>f.</i>).
harbour, le port.	house, la maison ; at the — of, chez ; at one's own —, chez soi.
hardly, à peine, à peine que.	how, comment ; — much, — many, combien de ; — long, combien de temps
harm, le mal.	hundred, cent
has, a.	hunger, la faim.
hat, le chapeau ; straw —, chapeau de paille.	hungry ; to be —, avoir faim.
have (to), avoir ; to — to, devoir, avoir à.	hurt (to), blesser, faire mal à ; — oneself, se faire mal.
hay, le foin.	I, je, moi
he, il, lui.	idle, paresseux.
headlight (of car), le phare.	if, si.
hear, entendre ; to — from or about some one, recevoir des nouvelles de quelqu'un.	ill, <i>adj.</i> , malade ; <i>adv.</i> , mal.
heavy, lourd.	image, image (<i>f.</i>).
help (to), aider.	immediately, aussitôt ; tout de suite.
hen, la poule	importance ; nothing of —, rien d'important
her, <i>adj.</i> , son, sa, ses ; <i>pron.</i> , 'a ; to —, lui.	impossible, impossible.
here, ici ; — is (are), voici.	in, dans, en, à ; — a boat, en barque.
hers, le sien ; see Lesson XXIV.	indoors, dans la maison.
hide, cacher.	injure, blesser.
hiding-place, la cachette.	ink, encre (<i>f.</i>).
high, haut.	inn, auberge (<i>f.</i>).
hill, la côte, la colline.	innkeeper, aubergiste (<i>f.</i>).
him, le, lui ; to —, lui.	intelligent, intelligent.
himself, se.	intend, avoir l'intention de.
hire (to), louer.	intention, intention (<i>f.</i>).
his, <i>adj.</i> , son, sa, ses ; <i>pron.</i> , le sien ; see Lesson XXIV.	interesting, intéressant.
history, histoire (<i>f.</i>).	invite, inviter.
hold (to), tenir.	irregular, irrégulier.
holidays, les vacances (<i>f.</i>).	is, est.
home ; at —, chez soi.	island, île (<i>f.</i>).
honest, honnête.	
hope, un espoir ; to —, espérer.	
horse, le cheval.	

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it, il, elle ; le, la ; ce.
its, son, sa, ses.

Jane, Jeanne.
January, (le) janvier.

jetty, la jetée.

John, Jean.

join, joindre.

jug, le pot.

just ; he has — gone out, il vient de sortir.

keep, garder.

key, la clef.

kilogram, le kilogramme.

kilometre, le kilomètre.

kindness, la bonté.

king, le roi.

kitchen, la cuisine.

kitten, le petit chat.

knave, le coquin.

knock (to), frapper.

know, savoir ; connaître.

ladder, échelle (f.).

lady, la dame.

lake, le lac.

lamb, agneau (m.).

land (to), débarquer.

language, la langue.

lantern, la lanterne.

last, dernier, dernière ; at —, enfin.

late, tard.

Latin, (le) latin.

lay ; — the table, mettre la table.

lazy, paresseux.

lead (to), mener ; — astray, égarer ; — away, emmener.

leaf, la feuille.

learn, apprendre.

least, *adj.*, le moindre ; *adv.*, le moins.

leave (to), laisser ; partir.

leg, la jambe.

lend, prêter.

less, *adj.*, moindre ; *adv.*, moins.

lesson, la leçon.

let, laisser ; (= hire) louer.

letter, la lettre ; letter-box, la boîte aux lettres.

lie (to) down, se coucher.

light, la lumière ; *adj.*, léger, légère ; to —, allumer ; to — up, s'allumer.

lighthouse, le phare.

likable, aimable.

like, *adj.*, pareil, pareille ; *prep.*, comme ; to —, aimer ; to — better, aimer mieux, to — to, aimer à.

liner, le paquebot.

lion, le lion.

list, la liste.

listen to, écouter.

little, *adj.*, petit ; *adv.*, peu ; un peu de.

live (to), vivre ; demeurer ; enough to — on, de quoi vivre.

load, le fardeau.

lock (to), fermer à double tour ; fermer à clef.

Loire, la Loire.

loiter, flâner.

London, Londres (m.).

lonely, désert.

long, long, longue.

look (to), regarder ; — at, regarder ; — for, chercher.

lord, le seigneur.

lose, perdre ; (a train, etc.) manquer.

lots of, a lot of, beaucoup de.

Louisa, Louise.

love (to), aimer.
low, bas, basse.
luck, la chance.
luggage, les bagages (*m. pl.*).
lunch, le déjeuner; **to** —, déjeuner.

maid, la bonne.
majority, la plupart.
make, faire; — **for**, se diriger vers.

mamma, (la) maman.
man, un homme.
manner, la manière.
many, beaucoup de.
market, le marché.
Marseilles, Marseille (*f.*).
master, le maître, le professeur.

matter; **to have something the** — **with one**, avoir quelque chose.

mayor, le maire.
me, me; moi.
meal, le repas.
mean (to), avoir l'intention de.
meat, la viande.
meet, rencontrer; aller à la rencontre de.

meeting, la rencontre.
mend, réparer.
merchant, le marchand, la marchande.

midnight, (le) minuit.
milk, le lait.
mine, le mien; see Lesson XXIV.

miss (a tram, etc.), manquer.
mistake, la faute.
mistaken; **to be** —, se tromper.
mistress, la maîtresse.
moment, le moment; **the** — **that** (when), le moment où.

money, argent (*m.*).
month, le mois.
moon, la lune.
more, plus.
morning, le matin.
most, le plus.
mother, la mère.
motor-car, auto (*f.*), automobile (*f.*).
motor-coach, autocar (*m.*).
motor-cycle, la motocyclette.
mountain, la montagne.
much, beaucoup (de).
music, la musique.
must, devoir.
my, mon, ma, mes.

name, le nom
naughty, méchant.
near, près de.
neck, le cou.
need, le besoin; **to** —, avoir besoin de.

neighbour, le voisin.
neighbourhood, le voisinage.
neither, ni; — . . . **nor**, ni... ni.
nest, le nid.

never, ne... jamais.
new, neuf, neuve.
news, la nouvelle.
newspaper, le journal.
next, prochain; — **day**, le lendemain.

nice, bon, bonne; gentil, gentille.
night, la nuit; **good** —, bonsoir.

no, non.
nobleman, le seigneur.
nobody, ne.. personne.
no longer, ne... plus; **no** — . . . **except**, ne... plus que.
no one, ne... personne.

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noise, le bruit.	order (to), ordonner (à).
none, ne... aucun, aucun... ne.	ostler, le garçon d'écurie.
noon, (le) midi.	other, autre.
not, ne... pas ; ne... point.	our, notre, nos.
not . . . more, ne... plus.	ours, le nôtre ; see Lesson XXIV.
note-paper, le papier à lettres.	out of doors, dehors.
nothing, ne... rien.	outside, dehors.
notice, une affiche.	overcoat, le pardessus.
novel, le roman.	owe, devoir.
now, maintenant.	ox, le bœuf.
oak, le chêne.	page, la page.
obey, obéir (à).	pail, le seau.
oblige, obliger.	paint (to), peindre.
observe, observer.	pair, la paire.
o'clock ; at what — ? à quelle	palace, le palais.
heure ? five —, cinq heures.	paper, le papier ; note-paper,
of, de ; — it, — them, en ; —	papier à lettres.
whom (which), dont.	pardon, le pardon ; to —,
offer (to), offrir.	pardonner à.
office, le bureau ; post-office,	park, le parc.
bureau de poste.	pass (to), passer.
officer, officier (m.).	passer-by, le passant.
often, souvent.	patient, malade (m. and f.).
old, vieux (vieil), vieille ; —	pay, pay for, payer.
man, le vieillard.	peach, la pêche.
on, sur.	pear, la poire.
once, une fois ; at —, tout de	peasant, le paysan.
suite.	pencil, le crayon.
one, <i>adj.</i> , un ; — another, the	penknife, le canif.
— the other, l'un l'autre :	people, les gens ; on ; the —
see Lesson XXIV. ; <i>indef.</i>	present, les assistants (m. <i>pl.</i>).
<i>pron.</i> , on : see Lesson XXI.	perceive, apercevoir.
oneself, see Lesson XXI.	performance, la représentation.
only, <i>adj.</i> , seul ; <i>adv.</i> , seule-	permit (to), permettre (à).
ment, ne... que ; he —	person, la personne.
laughed, il ne fit que rire.	persuade, persuader à.
open (to), ouvrir.	Peter, Pierre.
opinion, avis (m.).	pick (to), cueillir ; — up,
or, ou.	ramasser.
orchard, le verger.	picnic, le pique-nique.
order ; in — to, pour ; in —	
that, pour que, afin que.	

- picture**, image (*f.*) ; le tableau.
picture-house, pictures, le cinéma.
piece, le morceau.
pier, la jetée.
pig, le cochon.
pilgrim, le pèlerin.
pitcher, le pot.
pity ; **it is a —**, c'est dommage ; **what a —** ! quel dommage !
place, la place, endroit (*m.*).
plant (to), planter.
platform (of railway station), le quai.
play, la pièce ; **to —**, jouer.
pleasant, agréable.
please, plaire à
pleased, content.
pleasure, le plaisir.
plenty, beaucoup.
plough (to), labourer.
pluck, cueillir.
plum, la prune.
pocket-book, le portefeuille.
pocket-knife, le canif.
poem, le poème.
policeman, le gendarme, agent.
poplar, le peuplier.
porter, le facteur, le porteur.
possible, possible.
post, **post-office**, la poste ; **to post**, mettre à la poste, jeter à la boîte (aux lettres).
postilion, le postillon.
postman, le facteur.
pound, la livre.
prefer, préférer, aimer mieux.
present ; **to be — at**, assister ; **people —**, assistants (*m. pl.*).
pretty, joli.
prevent, empêcher.
- price**, le prix.
prize, le prix.
promise (to), promettre.
pronounce, prononcer.
proud, fier.
provision, la provision.
prudently, prudemment.
public, public, publique.
pull (to) (*cherries*, etc.), cueillir.
pupil, élève (*m. and f.*).
purse, le porte-monnaie.
push (to), pousser.
put, mettre ; **— up** (at an inn or hotel) descendre.
quarter, le quart.
quay, le quai.
question, la question.
quickly, vite.
quiet, tranquille.
quite, tout à fait.
rabbit, le lapin.
rain, la pluie ; **to —**, pleuvoir ; **it rains**, il pleut.
raise, lever.
reach (to), arriver à.
read, lire.
ready, prêt.
receive, recevoir.
recognize, reconnaître.
red, rouge.
reed, le roseau.
refuse (to), refuser.
regret (to), regretter.
rejoice, réjouir.
remain, demeurer, rester.
repair, réparer.
request (to), prier.
require, avoir besoin de.
resemble, ressembler à.
rest ; **to take a —**, se reposer.
retain, retenir.

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return , le retour; to —, revenir, rentrer.	Saturday , (le) samedi.
returned ; to have —, être de retour.	say (to), dire.
rich , riche.	scarcely , à peine, à peine que.
riches , la richesse.	school , école (<i>f.</i>); high —, secondary —, le lycée.
ride , la promenade (à cheval); to —, monter, aller (monter) à cheval; — on horseback , monter à cheval.	sea , la mer.
rider , le cavalier.	search (to), explorer.
right , droit.	seat , le banc; la place.
ring (to), sonner.	seated , assis.
ringer , le sonneur.	second , second, deuxième.
ripe , mûr.	second-hand , d'occasion.
rise , se lever.	secret , secret, secrète.
river , la rivière.	see , voir.
road , le chemin.	seem , sembler.
robber , le voleur.	sell , vendre.
rod (fishing), la canne (à pêche).	send , envoyer; — back , renvoyer.
room , la salle; la chambre; dining-room , salle à manger; waiting-room , salle d'attente.	servant , la bonne.
rose , la rose.	set off (out), partir.
round ; to go —, faire le tour de	seven , sept.
roundabout ; to go a — way , faire un détour.	several , plusieurs.
row ; go for a — , aller en bateau.	shade , ombre (<i>f.</i>); in the — , à l'ombre.
run (to), courir; — away , se sauver.	shake (hands), serrer.
	she , elle.
	sheep , le mouton.
	shell , le coquillage.
	shepherd , le berger; — girl , la bergère.
	ship , le navire.
	shoe , le soulier.
	shop , le magasin.
	shopkeeper , le marchand, la marchande.
	shore , le bord.
sack , le sac.	shout , le cri.
safely , sain et sauf.	show (to), montrer.
sail , la promenade en barque; to go for a — , se promener en barque.	shut (to), fermer.
sailing , le départ.	sick , malade; — person , malade (<i>m and f.</i>).
sailor , le matelot.	side , le bord.
sale ; for —, à vendre.	silk , la soie.
sand , le sable.	silver , argent (<i>m.</i>).

similar , pareil, pareille.	soup , la soupe.
since , depuis; <i>conj.</i> , depuis que.	spade , la pelle.
sing , chanter.	speak , parler.
sink (to) , s'enfoncer.	spend (time) , passer.
sir , monsieur.	spring , le printemps, la source.
sister , la sœur.	square , la place.
sitting , assis.	stable , écurie (<i>f.</i>).
six , six.	stable-boy , le garçon d'écurie.
sleep (to) , dormir.	stage-coach , la diligence
sleepy (to be) , avoir sommeil.	stamp , postage - stamp, le timbre.
slowly , lentement.	stand (to) , se tenir.
small , petit.	start (to) , partir.
smoke , la fumée; to —, fumer.	station , la gare
snow , la neige	stay (to) , rester
so , si; — much (many) , tant (de).	steal , voler.
soft , doux, douce.	steamer , le paquebot, le vapeur.
softly , doucement.	steed , le coursier.
soldier , le soldat.	still , encore, toujours.
sole , la sole.	stock , la provision.
some , <i>adj.</i> , quelque(s); <i>pron.</i> , quelques-uns, — or other, je ne sais quel; — . . . the others, les uns, les autres, see Lesson XXIV; there remains —, il en reste.	stone , la pierre.
some one , quelqu'un; — or other, je ne sais qui.	stop (to) , s'arrêter.
something , quelque chose (<i>m</i>); — interesting , quelque chose d'intéressant; to have — the matter with one, avoir quelque chose	storm , orage (<i>m.</i>).
sometimes , quelquefois.	story , le conte, l'histoire (<i>f.</i>).
son , le fils.	stout , gros, grosse.
song , la chanson.	straight , droit.
soon , bientôt, tôt; as — as , aussitôt que, dès que	straw , la paille.
sorry , fâché; <i>interj.</i> , sorry ! pardon!	strawberry , la fraise.
sound , le bruit.	street , la rue.
	stretch (to) , tendre.
	strike (to) , frapper; (of a clock) sonner.
	succeed in , réussir à
	such , tel, telle; pareil, pareille; — a , un tel (pareil).
	sugar , le sucre
	suit-case , la valise.
	summer , été (<i>m.</i>).
	sun , le soleil
	Sunday , (le) dimanche.
	supper , le souper.
	support , appui (<i>m.</i>).

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sure, sûr.
surprise (to), étonner, sur-
prendre.

sweep (to), balayer.

sweet, le bonbon ; *adj.*, doux,
douce.

sweetly, doucement.

swim (to), nager.

swimmer, le nageur.

swimming, la nage ; (by) —,
à la nage.

table, la table ; **lay the** —,
mettre la table.

take, prendre ; porter ; con-
duire ; — (= carry) up,
monter.

tale, le conte.

talk (to), causer, parler.

tall, grand.

taste (to), goûter.

tea, le thé ; **to take** —, goûter.

teach, apprendre.

teacher, le professeur.

team, équipe (*f.*).

telephone (to), téléphoner.

tell, dire.

ten, dix.

tennis, tennis court, le tennis.

than, que.

that, *conj.*, que ; *rel. pron.*, qui,
que ; *demonst. adj.*, ce (cet),
cette ; — **book**, ce livre-là ;
those, ces ; *pron.*, ceux.

the, le, la, les.

theatre, le théâtre.

their, leur, leurs.

theirs, le (la) leur.

them, les ; eux, elles **to** —,
leur.

then, alors, puis.

there, là **y** ; see Lesson
XXX. ; — **is** (are), il y a,

voilà ; — **remains some**, il
en reste.

these, see **this**.

thick, épais, épaisse.

thief, le voleur.

thine, le tien ; see Lesson
XXIV.

thing, la chose, affaire (*f.*).

think, croire ; — **of**, songer à.

thirst, la soif.

thirsty ; **to be** —, avoir soif.

this, *adj.*, ce, cet, cette ; **these**,
ces.

this, *pron.* ; see Lesson XX.

those, see **that**.

thou, tu, toi.

three, trois.

throw (to), jeter.

Thursday, (le) jeudi.

thy, ton, ta, tes.

tide, la marée.

till, jusqu'à ; — **now**, jusqu'ici.

time, le temps.

tired, fatigué.

to, à ; (up) **to**, jusqu'à ; —
him (her), lui ; — **them**,
leur.

to-day, aujourd'hui.

to-morrow, demain.

tongue, la langue.

to-night, ce soir.

too, too much, trop.

town, la ville.

train, le train.

translate, traduire.

travel (to), voyager.

traveller, le voyageur.

traverse, traverser.

treasure, le trésor.

tree, arbre (*m.*).

trout, la truite.

true, vrai.

trusty, fidèle.

try (to), essayer, tâcher.

turn, le tour.

twice, deux fois.

two, deux.

umbrella, le parapluie.

uncle, oncle (*m.*).

under, sous.

understand, comprendre.

uneasy, inquiet, inquiète.

unless, à moins que... ne.

until, jusqu'à ce que.

untouched, intact.

us, nous ; **to** —, nous.

useful, utile.

utmost ; **to do one's** —, faire son possible.

utter (a cry), pousser.

van, le fourgon.

vegetable, le légume.

verb, le verbe.

very, très.

villa, la villa.

village, le village.

visit (to), visiter.

voice, la voix

voyage, le voyage.

wait, — **for**, attendre

waiter, le garçon.

waiting-room, la salle d'attente

wake, **waken**, réveiller.

walk, la promenade ; **garden**

—, une allée ; **take a** —, **go**

for a —, faire une promenade, se promener.

wander, errer

want (to), vouloir.

warm, chaud ; **it is** —, il fait chaud.

wash, *trans.*, laver ; *intrans.*, se laver.

watch, la montre ; **to** —, observer, regarder.

water, eau (*f.*) ; **to** —, arroser.

way, le chemin ; la manière ; **in such a** — **that**, de façon que, de sorte que.

we, nous.

wear (to), porter.

wearied, fatigué.

weariness, la fatigue.

weather, le temps.

Wednesday, (le) mercredi.

week, la semaine, huit jours.

well, bien.

wharf, le quai.

what, *pron.*, que ; quoi ; ce qui, ce que ; *adj.*, quel ; — **is that** ? qu'est-ce que c'est ?

wheat, le blé.

wheel, la roue.

when, lorsque, quand.

where, où.

which, *rel. pron.*, qui, que ; lequel, laquelle ; see Lesson XXII ; **of** —, dont ; *interr.* *pron.*, lequel, laquelle ; *interr. adj.*, quel.

while, tandis que.

white, blanc, blanche.

who, qui

whoever, quiconque.

whom, *rel.*, que ; *interr.*, qui ; **of** —, dont.

whose, dont.

why, pourquoi.

wicked, méchant.

wife, la femme.

win, remporter.

window, la fenêtre.

wine, le vin.

winter, hiver (*m.*).

wireless, la téléphonie sans fil (T. S. F.).

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wisdom, la sagesse.

wish (to), vouloir.

with, avec, de.

without, *prep.*, sans; *conj.*, sans que.

wonder (to), se demander.

wood, le bois.

work, le travail; (*literary*)

—, œuvre (*f.*); **to** —, travailler.

world, le monde; **in the** —, au monde.

worse, *adj.*, pire.

worst, *adj.*, le pire.

worth, to be —, valoir; **to be** — more, valoir mieux.

wound (to), blesser.

write, écrire.

wrong; to be —, avoir tort;

take the — **key**, se tromper de clef.

yacht, le yacht.

yard, la cour.

year, an (*m.*), année (*f.*).

yellow, jaune.

yes, oui.

yesterday, hier.

yet, encore.

yonder, over —, là-bas.

you, to you, vous.

young, jeune.

your, ton, tes; votre, vos.

yours, le tien; le vôtre; see

Lesson XXIV.

youth, la jeunesse.

